WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR Co.
Opposite: COX & Co.
and
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR Co.
Opposite: COX & Co.
and
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.

EDITED BY B. G. HORNIMAN, 1913—19.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI.

VOL. IX NO. 230 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1921. TWO ANNAS

LIBRARY OF THE BRANCH OF THE

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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	Local.	Mofussil.
YEARLY	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
HALF-YEARLY	„ 16	„ 18
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MONTHLY	„ 3	„ 3-8

Single Copy Two Annas.

SUNDAY EDITION.

YEARLY	Rs. 5	Rs. 6

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

(Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappy.)
Incorporated in Holland.
Established by Royal Charter 1824.

BOMBAY Branch, Hornby House, Hornby Road.

FULLY PAID-UP CAPITAL f. 80,000,000 equal £6,666,661

RESERVE FUNDS f. 425,513,284 equal £35,542,774

Head-Office at Amsterdam (Holland.)
Agencies at Rotterdam and the Hague.
Head-Agency at BATAVIA.

BRANCHES

Kota Radja	Palembang
Dutch East Indies	Pekalongan
Bandjermasin	Pontianak
Bandoeng	Semarang
Cheribon	Sourabaya
Djocja	Solo
Djember	Tebing Tingg (Dej
Medan	Tegal
Padang	Telok Betong
Langsa	Tjiantjap
Macassar	Weltervredon

Straits Settlements:—Singapore, Penang.
China:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
Japan:—Kobe.
British India: Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
London Bankers: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
Bombay: Interest allowed on Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance up to Rs. 100,000; if the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
Fixed Deposits received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
The Bombay Branch of the Netherlands Trading Society issues Letters of Credit grants drafts on the above Agencies, the principal continental places, South Africa, America and Australia, buys and receives for collections. Bills of Exchange and undertakes general banking business.

L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
Agents.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE.

(NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.)
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Akita Maru	S. Ochia	3817	16th Nov.	28th Dec.
Wakasa Maru	B. Tanda	6074	26th Nov.	10th Dec.
Genoa Maru	Y. Yuhi	6791	8th Dec.	20th Dec.
Keishin Maru		4286	6-12-21.	13-12-21.
Hakushika Maru.		8151	8-1-22.	15-1-22.
Awa Maru.	Y. Narui.	6037	13-1-22.	25-1-22.

For freight and passage apply to Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hornby Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

DATE.	STEAMERS.	TONS.
1921		
3rd December.	MACEDONIA —	10,512
10th „ —	CALEDONIA —	7,572
17th „ —	MOREA —	10,890
24th „ —	MANTUA* —	10,902
31st „ —	PLASSY —	7,346
1922		
7th Jan. —	CHINA —	7,952
14th „ —	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
21st „ —	NALDERA* —	15,825
28th „ —	CALEDONIA —	7,572
4th Feb. —	EGYPT —	7,941
11th „ —	DELTA —	8,097
18th „ —	MACEDONIA —	10,512
25th „ —	MOREA —	10,890
4th March —	MALWA* —	10,941
11th „ —	KARMALA ..	8,983
18th „ —	KAISAR-I-HIND*	11,430
25th „ —	CHINA —	7,952

NARKUNDA, MANTUA, NALDERA, MALWA, EGYPT } Through Steamers from China

* Through steamers from Australia.

F. AND O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN, leaves Marseilles for London, via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
To Port Said and Plymouth.

1921, About		
29th November —	NEVASA	9,071
11th December —	NEURALIA	9,082
26th „ —	MERKARA	8,285
1922		
9th January —	MASHOBRA	8,288
30th „ —	"CANARA"	6,012
6th February —	"MADURA"	8,600
20th „ —	"DUMRA"	—
12th March —	"NATIPARA"	8,182
20th „ —	"MANDALA"	8,246

* Do not carry passengers

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date	Steamer	
1921		
30th December	MALWA	Call at Colombo Freemantle Adelaide Melbourne and Sydney.
1922		
27th Jan.	NARKUNDA	
24th Feb.	MANTUA	Do do
24th March	NALDERA	Do do

SAILINGS TO AFRICA KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers.	
26th Nov. —	LINGA	Karachi direct.
28th „ —	LHASA	Karachi via Kathiawar ports.
30th „ —	KAROA	East & S. African ports via Porbander
1st Dec, ..	BANKURA	Karachi and Persian Gulf.
28th „ ..	BANDRA	Basra via Karachi

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE AND CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD., AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT

Terms Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
16, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 163.

Telephone No. 1330.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Capt.	Arrival.	Deptre.
MALAY MARU	T. Saito	27th Nov.	10th Dec
SAIGON MARU	M. Sato	7th Dec	19th Dec
INDUS MARU	G. Matsuzaki	11th Dec,	23rd Dec
BURMA MARU	S Kobayashi	15th Dec	27th Dec
INDO MARU	T Fusano	17th Dec	29th Dec

For Freight and passages, etc. Apply to
K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Sailard Road, Bombay.

BANKING

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE:
BANK STREET.
SUB-BRANCHES.
BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to any one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed to the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital Rs. 7,58,73,525
Paid-Up Capital and Reserves ... „ 2,44,74,608
Reserve Liability of Share holders „ 5,31,11,467

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt, Chairman; Board of Directors.

WE PROVIDE A

COMPLETE BANKING : SERVICE :

WHICH INCLUDES BANKING THROUGHOUT INDIA IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

THE CONSIDERATION OF SOUND INDUSTRIAL PROPOSITIONS AND THE UNDERTAKING OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS.

L.D.L. BUCKLEY.
General Manager:

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND	£ 2,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND	$21,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.

LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.

BOMBAY OFFICE.
49, Churchgate Street,

OTHER BRANCHES.

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpu	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkew	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

E. R. HYND,
Agent.

THE BOMBAY WIDOW'S PENSION FUND, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.

Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,100.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to Canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLSHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 53,900,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buonos Aires	Los Angeles	Seattle
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Shimonosaki
Dairen	Nagasaki	Singapore
Fengtien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. OTSUKA,
Manager,
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207.

INSURANCE.

IF YOU WANT A POLICY FREE OF VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS & RESTRICTIONS FROM A COMPANY. who deals with claims PROMPTLY & EQUITABLY WRITE

BRITISH INDIA GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LTD.,
FIRE MARINE,
MOTOR & ACCIDENT
INSURANCES

A. F. KEITH, Manager Accident Department. GEO. BROWN General Manager.

BHARAT INSURANCE CO. LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1896.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Poona, Bangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

Funds exceed	35,00,000
Annual Income exceeds	7,00,000
Claims paid about	29,00,000

Specialities—Moderate premia, ready advertability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.

Pushing agents wanted all over India.

K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager,
B. I. Co. Ltd.
Head Office,
LAHORE

LALCHAND SARNA
Asstt. Secretary
B. I. Co. Ltd.
POONA CITY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

TOTAL FUNDS -- -- Rs. 1,76,00,000

LOW PREMIUMS
LIBERAL CONDITIONS
WORLD-WIDE POLICIES.

Prospectus and all information may be obtained from Head Office, BOMBAY.

ALLUM BHARUCHA & Co.
Managers.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO. LTD

HEAD OFFICE,

7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA,

This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security. Lowest rates of Premium in India Liberal Policy terms.

"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India.
For all forms of Assurance please apply to

P. BANERJEA,
Secretary

RAE & CO.,
Managing Agents.
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency, C. P. Berar and C. I.
293, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

INSURANCE.

THE NEW INDIA ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

SIR D. J. TATA, KT., CHAIRMAN.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	-- -- -- --	20,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED	„ -- -- -- --	11,86,84,250
PAID-UP	„ -- -- -- --	1,18,68,425

The Company is transacting FIRE, MARINE, TRANSIT, CONSEQUENTIAL LOSS, EARTHQUAKE, RIOT & CIVIL COMMOTION, BAGGAGE MOTOR CAR & ALL RISKS INSURANCE.

Enquiries regarding the above, as well as OTHER CLASSES OF CONTINGENCY INSURANCE, should be addressed to the HEAD OFFICE of the Company, WALLACE STREET, FORT.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

CALCUTTA, Tata Sons Ltd
KARACHI, Jamshed N. R. Mehta.
MADRAS, J. W. Waddell, Branch Manager.
RANGOON, R. D. Tata and Co., Ltd. and The London-Rangoon Trading Co., Ltd.
COLOMBO, Henderson and Co., and H. L. deMel and Co.
NEW YORK, Sumner Ballard, U. S. A. Manager.
LONDON { Sedgwick Collins (Agencies) Ltd / Commercial Union Assurance Co. Ltd. (Marine underwriters.)
SINGAPORE, Malcolm Beranger and Co., Ltd.
PENANG, Behr and Co., and Duress and Thomas, Ltd.
IPOH (Perak), Labrooy Bros.
SOURABAYA (Java), The London-Rangoon Trading Co., (Java), Ltd.
MEDAN (Sumatra), Behr and Co.
BANGKOK (Siam), Malcolm Beranger.
KAMPALA, Narandas Rajaram and Co.
ZANZIBAR, Alli and Abdul Rasul.

R. J. DUFF,
General Manager.

REMEMBER "Inkotine Inks"

Are the recognised Standard Inks of India.

Brightness Permanency

NON-corrosiveness
Guaranteed

G. S. RANADE & CO.
BOMBAY, No. 4.

INSURANCE.

THE MERIDIAN PROVIDENT INSURANCE CO. LTD.

24 CHURCHGATE STREET, FORT.
2ND FLOOR.

WANTED

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL PERSONS to act as canvassing agents for the above Company.

The Company issues 1st and 2nd class policies at a monthly premium of Rs. and Re. 1 respectively payable for 10 years. The maximum amount payable under the policies being Rs. 500 and Rs. 250 respectively. Terms on application.

According to the Government of India Insurance Blue Book.
The Oldest Life Office of Bengal.

THE HINDU MUTUL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.

Established 1891.

Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000.
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 8,00,000.
Government of Bengal (Official) Trustee is the Trustee of the Reserve Fund.

Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.

LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.

This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before assuring elsewhere.

For particulars apply to:—

The Secretary, 309, Bow Bazar Street Calcutta. or The Chief of Agents D. SEN & CO., 1, Chowringhee Calcutta.

Agency Applications Invited.

INSURANCE.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO. LTD.

15, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
CHAIRMAN:
Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.,
Attractive Plans for Life Insurance with lowest rates and with special advantages.
For particulars apply to:
JIVANLAL DASTUR AND CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

HINDUSTAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD

CALCUTTA.

Second Buinquennium Valuation Report and commends a Bonus of ½ per cent. on the sum assured for each complete year of assurance on Policies in the Ordinary Assuarnce Fund which become claims during the Quinquennium ending 30th April, 1922, after making a Special Reserve of Rupees One Lac.

Premium Reserve Fund exceeds Rs. 12,00,000.

The only Indian Life Office managed on sound democratic lines.

Prospectus and forms of Assurance can be sent on application to Head Office, or any Branch or Chief Agency Office in India.

S. R. KHOPKAR,
Manager,
Bombay Branch
42, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay

GREAT FACTORY OF PETROL DRUMS.

In our factory, Galvanised petrol-drums of double seam; Anchor Brand Buckets, etc., etc., are manufactured by machinery worked by Electricity.

RATES MODERATE.—

Trial order is earnestly solicited.

MUSAJI VALIBHOY PATRAWALA

Oppo. Police Chowkie, Null Bazar,
Bombay No. 2.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Everywhere, able persons with experience to represent National Publicity, Ltd., Delhi. Enclose one anna stamp.
A R1757

INSURANCE CLERK—Wanted experienced man, with all round knowledge of Fire Insurance Business. Good terms will be offered to a competent man. Apply Box No. 7440, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2059

WANTED—A young and energetic CANVASSER and TRAVELLING AGENT to secure orders. None need apply who has no previous experience. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 7450, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2065

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL REPRESENTATIVES to sell shares of Bihar Minerals, Ltd., as also to sell coal at their places of business. Correspondence in English stating terms, references, etc., should be addressed to K. GANGULI & CO., Box No. 3329, Calcutta.
A R2074

SITUATIONS WANTED.

A MANAGING CLERK able to attend to work independently is open for engagement shortly. Please apply to Box No. 7438 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
P R2025

WANTED—Building construction works supervision planning, estimates, designs and surveying. Apply to N. G. BHATT, 184, New Amarwadi, Bombay No. 4.
B R2066

WANTED—RESPONSIBLE POST by young energetic graduate, experienced in business correspondence, typing. Good references. Please write to Box No. 7451, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R2071

WANTED—Any SPARE TIME WORK by graduate experienced in Correspondence, typing. Also undertakes tuitions in Sanskrit, Mathematics and English. Apply Box No. 7452, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R2072

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

BALLARD ESTATE—Suitable office blocks on ground and three upper floors in a building with prominent situation on Dongall Road near New Custom House are to be rented from 1st January, 1922, at reasonable rent. For rents and particulars apply Box No. 7316, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R1904

BALLARD ESTATE—Suitable offices Blocks on ground floor, and on three upper floors in one of the best situated buildings with an all sea frontage on Ballard Road, opposite Ballard Bunder near Mole Station, entrance in AMARCHAND BUILDING, are to let immediately at revised rents. For particulars apply to the owner in writing or personally on the premises daily between 12-30 p.m. and 1-30 p.m. and 5 p.m. and 6 p.m.
C R1904A

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

MOTOR REPAIRS and painting quickly and economically executed in newly-built extensive workshop, fitted with latest machinery, under European management. Cars will be fetched from owners' garage on receipt of request and an estimate promptly rendered. Apply THE ITALIAN MOTOR CAR CO., LTD., Arthur Road, Jacob's Circle.

FLOWERS, SEEDS Etc.

LOOK FRESHEST GUARANTEED.—12 packets Flower seeds Rs. 2; 12 packets English vegetable seeds Rs. 2; 12 packets Indian vegetable seeds Rs. 2; 12 plants young Roses varieties Rs. 6; 12 plants young Crotons Rs. 6; 12 grafted Mango plant Rs. 12; one large basket English vegetables assorted Rs. 7. M. DEVAPPA & SON, Flowerists and Seedsmen, BANGALORE CITY.
C10677

EDUCATIONAL.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE—Expert preparation as per the past twenty-one years for Commerce, Accountancy and Banking. Prospectus on application. 1st. Western Hotel Bldg., Apollo St., Bombay.
M R2068

FRENCH CLASS FOR BEGINNERS. Modern and practical methods, starting on 2nd December: Tuesdays and Fridays 6-30 to 7-30 p.m. Rs. 15 per month payable in advance or Rs. 65 for five months in advance. Apply in writing (or in person on the abovementioned days and hours) to the Secretary FRENCH INSTITUTE: BRUNO PELTIER Thoburn House, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.
M C11407

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—CAST IRON SPIGOT and SOCKET PIPES 6" diameter 9' long. For particulars. Apply MARSLAND PRICE & Co., LTD., Nesbit Road, Mazagon, Bombay.
N C11457

LOST AND FOUND.

STOLEN.—Great Dane. My 9 months old bitch 2½ Feet high striped yellow and black, answering to name TAISSE has been STOLEN. A handsome reward will be given to anybody giving information to Post Box No. 263, Bombay.
PB R2044

LOST, MISPLACED or STOLEN, three Share Certificates Nos. 419, 1451 and 1452 for four shares of the Indian and Peninsular Steam Navigation Company, Limited standing in the name of late Frank Joysus of 18 Mahatarpakady Road, Bombay (deceased). Notice is hereby given that anyone dealing with same will do so at his or their risk. For and on behalf of the Indian and Peninsular S. N. Co., Ltd., PADAMSHINH NARSINHBHAI, Director.
PB R11452

FINANCIAL.

WELL known flourishing limited Concern wishes to raise a LOAN on debentures 8 per cent. Free of Income Tax to extend business. With buyers option repayable after 1 or 3 years. Only bonafide investers wanted. Offers to X.X. c/o "Bombay Chronicle."
B 11435

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

GOERZE V. P. K. and ¼ Comeras plates chemicals, just unpacked. PHOTO STORES CO., Kashmir Gate, DELHI.
T R2069

PURE KHADDAR!—Shirtings, dhoties, coatings, sarees, etc. etc. Apply for price list TILAK SWADESHI VASTRALAYA, Guntur, (M.S.M.)
T R1900

OUR X'MAS SALE commences 1st December 1921. Tremendous reductions from 15 per cent to 35 per cent in readymade clothes, leather and fibre suit cases bags, etc., G. M. OPPAL & BROS, 275, Hornby Road.
T R2074

SUITLENGTH of homespun Kashmir woollen tweed similar to Scotch or Irish in any shade 7½ yards by 24 inches Rs. 11 samples for 4 as. stamps. Best Tibetan wool extra thick rug 6 inch by 4 inch embd. in floral or antique design Rs. 12. K. M. AND FINE ARTS AGENCY, Srinagar, Kr.
T R1498

PUBLIC NOTICES.

REMOVAL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all concerned that we have removed our Office from 88, Apollo Street to 107, GREAT WESTERN BUILDING, FORT.

All future communications should be addressed to

Wm. LAWS & CO.,
107, Great Western Buildings,
Fort, Bombay.
C11418

TO MOTORIST.

IF you wish to sell your motor cars, motor cars, motor cycle, or lorry, please register same before Friday for the WEEKLY AUCTION SALE on SATURDAY, at 5 p.m., MOTOR EMPORIUM LIMITED, "Tankerville," Gowalia Tank Road, Bombay.
C11143

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

PANDIT KRIPARAM, the celebrated leprosy-curer of Calcutta, has removed to LINGAYA SAYANNA'S HOUSE, Plot No. 82, opposite G. I. P Railway Station, Dadar, Bombay, where he can be consulted daily from 11 a.m. to 3 p.m. and again from 6 to 8 p.m. in obstinate cases of skin diseases of all varieties. Sample medicine for Leucoderma given away free for trial. Communications to be made in English, Devnagri or Urdu.
C10866

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST

ENGINEER'S OFFICE.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.

LARGE QUANTITIES of excellent Blue Stone as rubble or crushed metal suitable for reinforced Concrete Work are available at the Trust Sewri Quarries.

For particulars intending purchasers should forthwith personally see the undersigned any time between 2 and 4 p.m. (S. T.) on any working day except Saturdays.

(Sd.) T. R. S. KYNNERSLEY,
A.M.Inst. C.E.,
Assistant Engineer,
In Charge Schemes 6 & 57.

Office of the Trust Engineer,
Near King's Circle,
Matunga (Bombay 19).

BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS.

NOTICE.

THE attention of the public is drawn to the following additions to the By-laws for the Regulation and Management of the Bombay Port Trust Docks:—

BY-LAW NO. 116 A.

Horse driven vehicles for the conveyance of passengers entering or leaving the Prince's and Victoria Docks will only be allowed to do so by the following gates:—

Prince's Dock	Main Gate.
Prince's Dock	Yellow Gate.
Prince's Dock	Blue Gate.
Victoria Dock	Green Gate
Victoria Dock	Red Gate.

BY-LAW NO. 147 (3) (VIII).

Motor vehicles for the conveyance of passengers entering or leaving the Prince's and Victoria Docks will only be allowed to do so by the following gates:—

Prince's Dock	Main Gate.
Prince's Dock	Yellow Gate.
Prince's Dock	Blue Gate.
Victoria Dock	Green Gate.
Victoria Dock	Red Gate.

These By-laws will be brought into force from 1st December, 1921.

C. N. RICH,
Ag. Manager.

4th November, 1921.
C 11336

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "MALAY MARU" having arrived from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo, the Consignees of her Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition, unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the cargo has been discharged. Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's appointed surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. No bag cargo in single gunny will be surveyed. The bills for claims for shortage, short delivery and damages are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE GAEKWAR OIL & CHEMICAL COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in Baroda.)

SECOND CALL NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a MEETING of the Board of Directors of the Company held on 25th November, 1921, it is resolved to make a SECOND CALL of Rs. 25 per share on those shareholders whose names stand in the Company's Register on that date. All the shareholders of the Company are, therefore, requested to pay the amount of the above Call in respect of the shares held by them on or before MONDAY, the 16th January, 1922, direc tto the Company's Bankers, The Bank of Baroda, Ltd. at Baroda or Bombay, failing which an interest at the rate of 9 per cent per annum will be charged on the amount paid after that date.

By the order of the Board,
H. M. SHAH,
Secretary.

Bombay, 26th November, 1921.

NOTE—Notices for the above call will be posted to their respective registered addresses but those who do not receive them before 15th December 1921, are requested to inform the Company of the same.
C 11459

LOST SHARES

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK LTD.

LOST OR MISLAID.

AN ALLOTMENT LETTER in respect of five shares Nos. 667631/667635 of The Tata Industrial Bank, Limited, in the name of Fojmal B. Kothari, has been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified within one month to the Registered Offices of the Bank, Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay. Otherwise a duplicate Allotment Letter will be issued to the abovementioned owner.
R2062

TENDERS.

NOTICE.

TENDERS will be received by the Managing Director, the Indian Construction Co., Ltd., 1, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, up to noon on 3rd December, 1921, for:—

The purchase, demolition and removal of materials and fittings in the front portion of Oosman Building on Tardeo Road, Bombay. Demolition to be commenced by 6th December, 1921, and all materials to be removed and the site cleared within one month of the acceptance of the tender. Five per cent. of the purchase price must be paid as earnest money and an additional ten per cent. on acceptance of the tender as guarantee of completion of the contract within the time specified, and the balance of the purchase price as may be agreed. Earnest money and deposit to be forfeited if the work is not completed within the time specified.
TA R2057

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for Works in Storm-Water Drains, (1) in Kandewadi Lane between Girgaum Road and Sadashiv Street and (2) in Mahim Fort Road will be received up to 1 p. m. (B. T.) on the 8th day of December 1921.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc. will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the Dy. Executive Engineer, Drainage, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

T. K. RODDAN,
Ag. Executive Engineer,
Bombay Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office,
Bombay, 28th November, 1921.
T A C11456

FOR SALE

A VALUABLE PIECE OF LAND of Pension and Tax Tenure for building purposes admeasuring about 8756 square yards, belonging to the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Charity Funds and situate at Colaba Road on the site of the Old Gun Carriage Factory. Sealed offers for the purchase of the whole piece of the said land or in building plots as planned out should be sent by registered post to the Trustees of the said Funds in the care of their Secretary, Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on or before the 10th day of December, 1921. A Plan of the said land is open for the inspection of the intending purchasers at the said Office during week days except on Sundays and public holidays between 11-30 a.m. and 5-30 p.m. and on Saturadys between 11-30 a.m. and 2-30 p.m. The Trustees are not bound to accept the highest or any tender.
TA C11286

SALE OF TABACCO B T. BAGS.

496½ lbs. Tobacco for British Troops (unfit for military requirements), 12,400 Coffee bags and 2,000 bags sheeting of the following sizes are offered for sale:—

13" x 12½"	No. 180
13" x 11½	No. 80
8" x 9"	No. 1740

The tobacco and coffee bags can be inspected in this office, Old Castle, behind Town Hall, Fort, Bombay and the bags sheeting, in P.M. & E. Group, Grain Depot, Mazagon.

Tenders for the above should be submitted to the undersigned up to 12 noon on MONDAY the 5th December, 1921, quoting rates per 100 lbs. for tobacco and rate per 100 for bags coffee and sheeting, stating the quality of each, the tenderer is prepared to purchase. The rate quoted for tobacco should exclude the Customs duty which the successive tenderer will have to pay before removal.

Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit of 10 per cent of the value of the quantities tendered for.

The right to decline any or all the tenders is reserved.

Offers will hold good for one month.

(Sd.) P. G. WALSH, Captain,
for O. C. Dett: "A" Sys Depot
Coy, Bombay.

Bombay Castle,
behind Town Hall,
Fort, Bombay,
26th Nov. 1921.
T A C11458

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the undersigned has purchased Hup-Mobile Motor Car No. 8954, owned by Mrs. Rhoda Grace Basely. Any claimant with regard to this car should see the undersigned at the address given below within a week of this notice. After this date all claims will be null and void.

M. GOVINDRAO,
C/o West End Motor Works,
Khetwadi 10th Lane, Bombay.

Bombay, 29th November, 1921.
R2061

NOTICE.

THE AUCTION SALE of 4 Plots with Buildings in Karachi, which was to be held on the 2nd December, 1921, as advertised in our previous issues, has now been STOPPED for the present. Exact date of its sale will be notified hereafter.

R. P. KHARAS & CO.,
Auctioneers, Commission Agents,
Estate Brokers and Valuers,
Rambaugh Road, Karachi.
C 11460

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2466 of 1921.

SHAMRAO YESHWANT. ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
GOPAL YESHWANT and others. ... Defendants.

PRIVATE OFFERS for purchase of the undermentioned immoveable property, in sealed covers are invited by Mr. Keshav Gamesh Tambe, Civil Engineer, the Receiver appointed by the Bombay High Court in the abovementioned suit at his address Nos. 17-19 Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay. Full particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained from Mr. M. V. Gokhale, Attorney for the said Receiver at his office Nos. 17-19 Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay during office hours.

SHORT DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

Pension and Tax land admeasuring 44 square yards or thereabouts at Sadashiv Street, Girgaum Back Road, together with buildings thereon bearing Ward D Nos. 947 and 1282 Street Nos. 23 and 4 and Ward Nos. 946 and 1281 Street Nos. 22 and 3.

M. V. GOKHALE.
Attorney for the Receiver.
C 11443

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 4485 of 1921.
SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed 21st day of October, 1921.

Summons to answer plaint under Section 27 O. V. rr 1, 5, 7 and 8 and O. VIII. r 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

FAIZULLABHOY ESSABHOY THANAWALLA, of Bombay, Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Chakla Street, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
KAVIRAJ SABHURAM LALJI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, formerly residing at Chakla Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, but present whereabouts are unknown. (2) DHALLA JAIRAJ & CO., a firm, carrying on business at Chakla Street, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendants.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting:

WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiff has filed plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendant whereof the following is a concise statement, viz.:—

The plaintiff prays that the defendants may be ordered forthwith to give vacant possession of the room in the house at Chakla Street and Bhajipala Lane mentioned in the plaint herein that the first defendant may be ordered to pay the arrears of rent at the rate of Rs. 14 per Gujrathi month from 1st of Magsar Sud, 1977, to Bhadarwa Vad 30th, 1977, and that the 2nd defendant may also be ordered to pay the said arrears of rent to the plaintiffs if the 2nd defendant have not paid the same to the 1st defendant. That the defendants may be ordered to pay to the plaintiff a sum of Rs. 14 per Gujrathi month by way of compensation for the wrongful use and occupation of the said room after the termination of the tenancy thereof from the 1st Aso Sud 1977 up to the time possession of the said room is given by the defendants to the plaintiffs and for the costs of this suit and further and other relief. You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 20th day of December, 1921, at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon, in person or by an advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit or who shall be accompanied by, some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed plaintiff, and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day beforementioned the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the plaintiff's case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, this 5th day of November, 1921.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,
for Prothonotary.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,

The 5th day of November, 1921.

Messrs. PAYNE & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
R11461

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 521.

SALE TO-DAY.

BONAFIDE AUCTION SALE.

On the Very Valuable and Artistic Household Furniture by Well-known Makers. File Cabinets, Roll Top Tables, Electro Plateware, Silverwares, Crockery, Rich Glasswares etc.

Under instructions from David Robertson Bett Esq., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., wil sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, 29th November 1921 at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.) at Thoburn House, Apollo Pier, near Green's Restaurant the following consisting of cabinets, teak and blackwood arm chairs, easy chair, washing tables, plain almyrahs, mirror doors almyrahs wardrobes, single and double beds, very rich and old choicest Chinese vases, jars, electroplated wares, rich Venetian glasswares, roll top table, gardenpots, etc., etc.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT NISHANPADA ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Crawford Bayley and Co., Attorneys for Bai Awabai, widow of Bhicaji Maneckji Daruwalla the surviving mortgagee and pursuant of the power of sale contained in the indenture of mortgage iated the 11th of August, 1915, and made between Kulsumbai, widow and Administratrix, of Khan Mahomed Bhanji (since deceased), and the said Awabai his widow of the other part and at the risk and account of Messrs. Goolam Husein Bundeali Somji and Huseinalli Cassamalli the Executors of the last Will of the said Kulsumbai, widow of Khan Mahomed Bhanji, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will put up for sale by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY the 7th day of December, 1921, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises the following property, viz:—

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with messuages, tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon situated at Nishanpada Road and Old Nagpada Cross Lane, outside the Fort in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 309 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3123 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 2905, and Street Nos. 104-108. Nishanpada Road, and B Ward No. 31 and Street Nos. 153-157. Old Nishanpada Road aforesaid. on the West by the property of Peerbhoy Mahomed, on the North partly by the Old Nishanpada Cross Lane and partly by the property of Nathoo Mahomed, and on the South formerly by the property Chimanaji Tukaram and now that of Ladhabhai Ebrahim.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. Crawford, Bayley and Co., Solicitors for the Mortgagee at their office at Esplanade Road, Fort, or the Undersigned.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO THE CURIOS BUYERS.

BONA-FIDE AUCTION SALE OF THE DECEASED, OLD CHINAWARE.

By the order of H. C. B. Mitchell, Esq., Ag. Administrator-General of Bombay and Administrator of the deceased, A. M. Jacob property, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, 12th December, 1921, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at their Auction Room, Apollo Street, No. 16, Fort, the following:—

Old China jars, vases, plates, etc., etc.

Re. Estate of H. Blascheck Brass Table Ornaments, Curios and Idols.

Re. Estate of Captain C. B. E. Ford:—

Brass-bra nox, brg copper cup, mounted bear skin, Persian carpet, wearing apparels, etc.

BONA-FIDE AUCTION SALE OF THE DECEASED Surgical Instruments, Wearing Apparels and Household Furniture, Ready-Made Bed Frames.

By the order of H. C. B. Mitchell, Esq., Ag. Administrator-General of Bombay and Administrator of the estate of Mahomed Ebrahim Jamadar and Mahomed Umar Jamadar, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, 19th December, 1921, at 4 p.m. at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, The following:—

Re. Estate of J. W. Dorsey:—

Suit case, wearing apparels, safety razor, holdall, boots, shoes, practical medicine book, sundries, surgical instruments, Hypodermic Syringe tyres, sphyguomano meter, surgical glasses, etc.

2. Re. Estate of Dadabhoy D. Cooper:—

Copper and brass pots, wooden bench, stool, jars, photos, candle sticks, meatsafe, chair and other sundries.

3. Re. Estate of Lalji Gopaldas:—

A large lot of bed posts, bundles of teak wood bed adjusters, alluminium pots, lamp, etc.

4. Re, Estate of Subramaniayer:—

Gold earring, coats, jersey, tin trunk, etc.

THE AUCTION SALE of Insolvent's Factory for Making Furniture, Electric Dynamo, Implements for Making Furniture, Incomplete Pieces of Furniture, a large lot of Wooden Planks, Locks for Drawers and Cupboards, etc., etc.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esq., Official Assignee of Bombay, and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Panjabi Ahmadin Mowlabux, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY 3rd December, 1921, at 2-30 p.m., at Byculla, Clare Road, opposite to Roger's Soda Factory, in the compound of Bombay Educational Society, the following:—

A large lot of wooden planks, factory for making furniture, electric dynamo, implements for making furniture, incomplete pieces of furniture, locks for drawers and cupboards, etc., etc.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 29th November, 1921.

BENNETT & CO

120 Apollo Street, Fort.

Under instruction from the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on SATURDAY, the 10th day of December, 1921, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), at Police Commissioner's office, opposite Arthur Crawford Market, sell by Public Auction all the intestate and unclaimed properties such as new and old clothes, utensils, jewellery, etc., etc.

The above will be on view on the sale day. Cash will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & Co.,
Bombay, 29th November, 1921.

THE NAPIER ENGINEERING COMPANY.

OFFICE WORKS AND FOUNDRY, BYCULLA.

CONSTRUCTIONAL and GENERAL ENGINEERS, SHIP BUILDERS, Repairers, Boilermakers, Plumbers, Coppersmith, Iron and Brass Founders, MANUFACTURERS OF COTTON PRESSES and MILL MACHINERY, Oxyacetylene cutting and welding Barges Launchies and Boat Builders.

Tele. No. 142. Telegram: Hycoprer.

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
9, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 5921.

AUCTION SALE of High Class Furniture by Devji Canji Roberts and Wimbridge and by well-known makers, dining table, full-sized sideboard, crockery and glassware, etc., etc.

On SATURDAY, the 3rd December at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MISTRY and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction in the Showroom at No. 9, Dean Lane, very rich furniture, comprising of Dining Table, Dining Room Chairs, Sideboard and Dinner Waggon, Silk Tapestry lined Drawing Room Suite, Drawing Room Cabinet, Chesterfield, Sofas and Easy Chairs, Jardiniers, Fancy Writing Tables and Revolving Book Stands, Gramophone with Records, Glass Door Show Cases, Rich Carpets, Hatstand, Teapoys, Seasoned Wood Almirahs, Clothe Presses, Dressing Chest of Drawers, Iron and Wooden Single and Double Bedsteads and Marble Top Washing Tables, Rich Glassware, Crockeryware and Platedware, etc.

Catalogues will be published and property is on view.

AUCTION SALE of Decent Household Furniture by well-known makers, Dining Table, Full-sized Sideboard, Crockery, Glassware, Platedware, Cooking Utensils, etc., etc.

THIS DAY TUESDAY the 29th inst. at Gobhai House, Rebsch St., Byculla near Byculla Club, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MISTRY and Co. will sell by Public Auction very rich furniture, comprising of Dining Table, Dining Room Chairs, Sideboards and Dining Waggon Tea Tables, Drawing Room Cabinet, Chesterfield Sofas and Easy Chairs, Folding Screen, Jardiniers, Fancy Writing Tables and Revolving Book Stands, Silver Show Cases, Ornaments and Pictures, Hat-stand, Teapoys, Folding Screen, File Cabinet, Ice Box, Season Wood Almirahs, Clothe Presses, Dressing Chest of Drawers, and Marble Top Washing Tables, Glassware, Crockeryware, and Platedware, Cooking Utensils, etc.

The property was in use of A. J. Davidson, Esq.

MISTRY and CO.,
Auctioneers.

The property is on view.

MESSRS MENESSE & CO.

No. 35, Hummum Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4083.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from The Bombay Improvement Trust, MESSRS. MENESSE AND CO., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 30th November 1921, at 4-30 a.m. (S.T.) the materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building Street Nos. 623-627 case No. 16 Doongri Street.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS for removal of Building to the north of the National Bank of India Ld., Esplanade Road, opposite the Paper Currency Bank. Under instructions from Messrs. Gregson, Battey and King, Architects and Surveyors for the National Bank of India, Ld., Messrs. MENESSE AND CO., will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, 5th December, 1921, at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.), at the premises, the materials for removal of the above mentioned Building.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE MATERIALS AND STORES, AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY STORES, DEPOT PAREL.

On WEDNESDAY, the 14th December, 1921 at 1-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. MENESSE and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the G. I. P. Railway Company's Stores Depot, Parel:—

A quantity of old unserviceable materials and stores, consisting of empty casks, lamps of sorts, chunam pans, drums, paint kegs, varnish tins, G. I. buckets, forges, bellows, hoop iron, staves of cask, trolly wheels, manilla rope, leather and cloth cuttings, canvas and leather pipes I R cutting and scrap, vaccum pipes, clocks and watches, beaters, hammers, augers, locks, glass scrap, ink bottles, tin lining, kerosine oil empty and cases, lead lined battery boxes, I R rolling rings, steel flies, brass scrap, copper scrap, bell metal scrap, empty packing cases, wooden crates, weighing scales and sundry other stores.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required when the lots are knocked down, and the balance must be paid and the materials removed within 14 days excluding holidays from the day of sale failing which ground rent will be charged by the railway company.

MENESSE AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

FOR PRESERVING AND BEAUTIFYING THE HAIR,
make constant use of
ORIENTAL TONIC.
It removes dandruff, nourishes the roots; Stimulates its growth and softens and beautifies
THE HAIR AND BEARD.
For sale by
B. K. & M. V. Paul & Co.
of 1 and 3 Bonfield's Line Calcutta
KEMP & Co., Bombay.
DEY & BROS., 32, Mogul Street, RANGOON.
and all Chemists in India, 2

REDUCED PRICES

Victory Rapid Binder Files Rs.	3-8-0	Dozen
Carbon Papers Kolok	4-0-0	Box.
Brownsy Blue or Read Pencil	2-4-0	Dozen
Transparent Adhesive Tapes (Ready gummed)	2-0-0	Dozen
Window covers. Large Window	14-0-0	per 1000
Regent Lever Files. Index as Foloap	3-0-0	each
Envelop openers	1-4-0	"
Bank of England Sealing wax	4-0-0	Box.
Desk Hand Blotters	1-4-0	Each
Venus Drawing Pencils	3-0-0	Dozen
Rubber Stamps (if contract)	0-12-0	Line
Die embossing (if contract)	3-0-0	per 1000
Hands or opaque covers	6-0-0	per 1000

Ask for our Illustrated catalogue
N. BURJOR & Co.,
STATIONERS, ENGRAVERS, RUBBER STAMP MAKERS
Head Office:—
58, Frere Road, Branch Kanta Building
Telephone: 4364.

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AMUSEMENTS

Miss JANKIBAI

ALIAS

CHHAPAN CHHURI

THE RENOWNED SONGSTRESS OF ALLAHABAD.

Popular in palaces and public in India will give her

THIRD MUSICAL CONCERT.

at

BALIWALLA GRAND THEATRE

TARDEO

TUESDAY 29th November 21

At 9-30 p. m.

Prices :—Rs. 10, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1 and Annas 8.

PLAN AT THE THEATRE.

Telephone No. 1000.

SHOWING TO-DAY AND THIS WEEK

THE ARRIVAL OF

H. R. H. The Prince of Wales

THE ADDRESS BY THE

Municipal Corporation of Bombay.

PROCESSION

Through the Streets of Bombay.

Scenes of Enthusiasm in the City.

Gorgeous Decorations etc.

West-end Cinema.

IMPERIAL CINEMA.

TO-NIGHT

A Pathe serial

RUTH ROLAND

in

"THE AVENGING ARROW"

A swift lightning-speed serial of the West A drama of a fearless and brave American girl. She rides like a demon and fights like a tigress.

SECOND WEEK THREE EPISODES

Episode 3rd The hand of Treachery.
" 4th A life in jeopardy.
" 5th The message Stone.
Pathe Gazette Latest News
PRINCE PISTACHIO
Boland comic.

TIME—Daily 7, 8-45, & 10-30 p.m, Saturday and Bank Holiday at 5 p. m. Sunday at 3-30 and 5-15 p. m.

Price as Usual

ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

The Alexandra Cinema

At the request of our patrons who were not able to see this fine photo-play last week, we repeat

BURNT WINGS

All the powerful appea of Bayard Veiller's great stage success "The Primrose Path" is brought out in its screen adaptation.

BURNT WINGS

Featuring Frank Mayo, Josephine Hill and Betty Blythe

A HEART THROB PHOTO-DRAMA

Her husband was sick. He needed food and medicine. They were penniless. But there is always money for a pretty girl in Paris. Was she justfied Judge for yousself in

BURNT WINGS

Shows at 5-15, 7, 8-45, and 10-30.

The Alexandra Cinema

BELLASIS ROAD
A FEW PACES FROM
THE PARSI STATUE
BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

H. B. WARING Co.,

To-Night Tuesday, Nov. 29th at 9-30 p.m.

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's Famous play, at present drawing all London.

"THE SPECKLED BAND"

Booking at S. ROSE & Co. upto 6 p. m. after 7 p. m. at the Theatre.

CINEMATINEE AT 6-30 P.M.

Breezy versatile
Hale Hamilton
in
"THE FOUR FLUSHER"

THE EMPIRE

TO-DAY at 6-30; 8-15 and 10 p. m.

ANITA STEWART

IN

"The Yellow Typhoon."

THE EMPRESS.

To-day at 6-30, 8-15, & 10 p. m.

CHARLIE CHAPLIN

in

' DOG'S LIFE "

And a Stirring Drama.

" DREAM CHEATER "

To-Night—and This Week !

Messrs K. D. and Brothers present a superb Goldwyn Photo-drama

"One of the Finest"

Featuring the handsone popular Star

TOM MOORE

A Comedy in the Programme

To-Night : 5-30, 7, 8-45 & 10-15 p.m (S.T.)

WEST-END CINEMA.

(New Churney Road.)

TO-NIGHT—AND THIS WEEK

Messrs. K. D. & Brothers present a Superb Indian Production.

"COPICHAND"
"COPICHAND"
"COPICHAND"

A Drama full of gorgeous Oriental splendour.

A Comedy in the Programme.

Four Shows To-day at

5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10 p.m. S. T.

GLOBE CINEMA

(Sandhurst Road)

THE

MAJESTIC CINEMA

GIRGAUM, TRAM TERMINUS

MIRABAI

The Kohinoor Photo-Drama.

An episode from the history Mewar in Rajputana. The life story of one of the greatest devotee of Sree Krishna the immortal poetess of India, whose songs are in every body's mouth from Kashmir to cape Komorin.

MIRABAI

A historical photo drama depicting scenes of love intrigue crime and Mira's stubborn fight against unrighteousness, replete with Brilliant Photographic Effect

Shows at :—5-15; 7, 8-45, and 10-30.

POPULAR PRICES.

KATOL

The Best Insecticide Ant. 14 per tin

A. H. NASER & CO.,

Princess Street, BOMBAY.

can be had from all Chemists & Druggists

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, 24th Nov. 1921.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	10,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	—
" " Sales of East Indian	Nil
" " Imports	—
EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES :—	
Egyptian F. G. F. Spot	12 18
Sakels	21 50

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, 24th Nov. 1921.

Months.	To-days Price.
Nov.	..
Dec.	11 69
Jan.	11 61
Feb.	..
Mar.	11 52
April	..
May	11 46
June	..
July	11 30
Aug.	11 17
Sept.	10 89
Oct.	10 80

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool 24th Nov. 1911.

Months.	To-day's price.
November	11 78
December	11 67
January	11 62
February	11 56
March	11 51
April	11 46
May	11 42
June	11 34
July	11 29
August	11 16
September	10 88
Oct.	10 64

Tone : Steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, 24th Nov. 1921.

Months.	To-day's price.
Nov.	20 25
Dec.	20 30
Jan.	20 25
February	20 45
March	20 60
April	20 65
May	20 70
June	20 70
July	20 75

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, 24th Nov. 1921.

A. G. Bengal, Good	7 90
" " Fully Good	8 40
" " Fine	8 65
M. G. S. I. Ooomra, Good	9 00
" " Fully Good	9 30
" " Fine	10 00
A. G. Broach, Good	9 30
" " Fully Good	9 80
" " Fine	10 30
M. G. Scinde, Good	7 80
" " Fully Good	8 30
" " Fine	8 55

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Saturday, 26th Nov. 1921.

Total in Sight	5,152,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	454,000
East Indian " "	165,000
American " "	4,620,000
Other " "	341,000
Total Sales	37,000
East Indian Sales	300
Total Speculation	—
" Export	—
East Indian Export	—
East Indian Stock	29,000
" " Forwarded	800
" " Actual Export	—
" " Imports	1,000
" " Speculation	100
American Afloat	188,000
East Indian Afloat	11,000
Total Afloat	253,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, 26th Nov. 1921.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	32,000
" Exports to Great Britain	13,000
" " to Continent	18,000
Futures at New York Jan.	17 90
" " " Mar.	17 87
" " " May	17 55
" " " July	17 07
Spot Cotton at New York	18 30
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	17 50
Futures at New Orleans Jan.	17 20
" " " May	17 06
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	8 7/8
Demand Bills	—
Silver commercial Bars U. S. Mined	99 5/8
Do. Foreign	66 7/8

	Bales.
Week's Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports	140,000
" Exports to Great Britain	28,000
" " to France and Continent	69,000
" " to Japan	6,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	1,453,000
" " Interior Ports	1,520,000

New York, 26th Nov. 1921.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	31,000
" Exports to Great Britain	—
" " Continent	3,000
Futures at New York Jan.	17 87
" " " Mar.	17 55
" " " May	17 28
" " " July	16 70
Spot Cotton at New York	18 00
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	17 25
Futures at New Orleans Jan.	16 84
" " " May	16 60
Fair Rio Office (No. 7 quality)	8 15/16
Demand Bills	—
Silver Commercial Bars U. S. Mined	99 5/8
Do. Foreign	66 1/4

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, 25th Nov. 1921.

Months.	To-day's Prices.
Future at New York : Jan.	17 90
Mar.	17 57
May	17 55
July	17 07

Liverpool, 26th Nov. 1921.

Months.	To-day's Prices.
Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool. Jan.	11 37
Mar.	11 27
May.	11 20
July	11 10

London, 25th Nov. 1921.

Telegraphic Transfers	1/3 7/8 Unsettled
Bar Gold	5/2/11 Quiet
Bar Silver Spot	37 5/8 Steady

New York, 26th Nov. 1921.

Months.	To-day's Prices.
Futures at New York : Jan.	17 57
Mar.	17 55
May	17 28
July	16 70

London, 26th Nov. 1921.

Telegraph Transfers	1/4 1 8 Firm
Bar Gold	—
Bar Silver Spot	37 3 8 Quiet.

MONEY MARKET.

London, 24th Nov. 1921.

Rentes 3 p/c.	54 3/4
Bar Silver Spot	38 1, 8
" 2 months hence	37 7/8
Closing Tone of Silver :—Continental selling. Uncertain.	
Bar Gold (per oz.)	—
Interest day to day loans	3 1/2
" 7 day market loans	3 1/2
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 p/c since 3rd instant.	

London, 25th Nov. 1921

Rentes 3 %	54 1/2
Bar Silver Spot	37 5/8
" 2 months hence	37 3/8
Closing Tone of Silver :—Continental selling. Steady.	
Bar Gold (per oz.)	—
Interest day to day loans	3 1/4
" 7 day Market loans	3 1/2
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 p/c. since 3rd instant.	

DISCOUNTS

London, 25th Nov. 1921.

DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st	3 13/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	3 15/16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 "	4 7/8
" " " 6 "	5 1 4
Silver continental selling closed steady	37 5/8

METAL REPORT.

TIN BLOCK	160 1/2

LINSEED.

LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Bags Nov.-Dec. Sellers	17
" Tone Slow demand.	
RAW LINSEED OIL Naked Spot Net Dec. Value	26/3
" Months Jan.-April Value	26/9

New York, 25th Nov. 1921.

Demand Bills	398 62

EXCHANGE.

London, 25th Nov. 1921.

On London in Paris	57 17
In Germany	1 180 00
In Italy	98 20

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm	17 02
Christiana	28 13
Amsterdam	11 17
Switzerland	20 96

Liverpool, 25th Nov. 1921.

Mid American Cotton spot	12 04
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels	20 50

DISCOUNTS.

London, 26th Nov. 1920

DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st.	3 13 16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	3 15/16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st	4 7/8
" " " 6 "	5 1/4

METAL REPORT.

TIN BLOCK	160 1/2

LINSEED.

LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Bags Nov.-Dec Sellers	£ 16 3/4
" Tone Slow demand.	
RAW LINSEED OIL Naked spot Net Dec. Value	26/6
" Months Jan.-April Buyers	26/9

New York, 26th Nov. 1921.

Demand Bills	3 99 25

EXCHANGE.

London, 26th Nov. 1921.

On London in Paris	57 83
In Germany	1 179 00
In Italy	98 80

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm	16 97
Christiania	27 93
Amsterdam	11 15
Switzerland	21 00

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, 25th Nov. 1921.

WHEAT.

BARLETTA RUSSO—62 lbs. Jan.-Feb. Sellers	49
BARIL WHEAT—62 1/2 lbs. Jan. Feb. Sellers	50
KARACHI BARLEY—Nov.-Dec. Paid	49/6
Tone :—Easier.	
Wheat Afloat to U. K. Qrs.	1,725,000

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 15
Hongkong	£ 97
National	£ 37 1/2

SEEDS.

RAPESEED, Ferozepore Real Bold	Nominal.
RAPESEED, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs.	Nominal.
TONE OF RAPESEED :—	
LINSEED, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Nov.-Dec. Nominal	£ 18
TONE OF LINSEED :—Tendency steady.	
COTTONSEED, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) Dec.-Jan. Sellers	£ 9
TORIA RAPESEED :—Nov.-Dec. Value. Firm	£ 17 3/4
LINSEED, Argentine Nov.-Dec. Sellers	£ 15
Tone :— Poor demand.	

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£ 67 1/2
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£66 13/16
Copper Braziers	£ 94
Yellow Metal	8 3/4
Hard Spelter	21
Corrugated Sheets	£ 18 1/2

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loan 4% 1960/90	£ 73 1/8
Victory Bonds 4 %	£ 79 3/8
War loan 5% 1929/47	£ 88 1/16
Consols 2 1/2 %	49
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 %	38 1/2
Indian Stock 3 1/2 % (Sterling Loan)	56 1 4
Govt. Securities 3%	48 1/2
Indian Loan 7 p/c.	£ 103 3/8

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Jan.-Feb.	14 3/4
Plantation First Latex Crepe Dec.	11
Tone :—Freely steady.	
Freight of Coal Cardiff to Bombay	21

JAVA SUGAR.

Brown Sugar C. & F. Calcutta Dec. Sellers	16/6
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Dec. Sellers	19 6
" " Jan.-Mar. Sellers	20
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Dec. Sellers	20/6
" " Jan.-Mar. Sellers	21
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi Dec. Sellers	20/9
" " Jan.-Mar. Sellers	21
Tone :—	

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Nov. 28.

In consequence of 34 points lower reported from New York the Marwari bazar opened this morning for Fully Good M G Broach April/May at Rs. 435 and after touching Rs. 433½ advanced till Rs. 440. It then declined to Rs. 437 which was the rate at 4 p.m. The bazar finally closed at Rs. 439. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 437 and advancing till Rs. 441 closed at Rs. 440. Fine M G Oomra December/January opened at Rs. 372 and advanced till Rs. 376 while Oomra March opened at Rs. 375 and advanced till Rs. 379. F G M G Bengal December/January remained Rs. 396 nominal.

Our market for ready cotton remained dull on Saturday last owing to lower advices from Home markets and free selling of new crop contracts by local dealers. About 2,500 bales are reported to have changed hands on Saturday last.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 5-30 P. M.

Bombay, 28th Nov. 1921.

Fully Good Broach April-May	440
Fully Good Bengal Dec.-Jan.	306
Fine Oomra Dec.-Jan.	378
Do. March	330

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD.

QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 28th Nov. 1921.

F. G. Broach April-May	438
Fully Good Bengal Dec.-Jan.	305
Fine Oomras Dec.-Jan.	377
Do. March	380

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 26th Nov. 1921.

Cotton	8052 Bs.
Wheat	92473 Cwt.
Linseed	13 "
Rapeseed	Nil
Gingellyseed	12818 "
Popyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	1782 "
Castorseed	Nil
Rice	2830 "
Myrabollams	1316 "
Cottonseed	38595 "
Mowrseed	Nil
Gram	222 "
Jowar	111 "
Masur	Nil "
Barley	Nil "
Bajre	4978 "
Coal	17216 Tons

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

3-30 p. m. Bombay, 28th Nov. 1921.

	Market Rates
Bank Telegraphic	1 4 0
Bank Demand	1-4 1/32
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s	..
Fcs. Demand	370
American Dollars	382
Hongkong Dollars	203
Shanghai	..
Japan	180
Singapore	176

Market :—Steady.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Bombay wheat and seeds daily Quotations

6-30 p. m. 28th Nov. 1921.

Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	85 0 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	83 0 0
Wheat, Karachi Bengla	87 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	9 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	9 0 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	11 0 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	10 12 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	9 8 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	72 0 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	70 0 0
Teelseed, Black	62 0 0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	65 0 0
Poppyseed, White	13 4 0
Jawa	85 0 0
Groundnuts	52 0 0
Mowrseed	8 8 0
Castorseeds	47 0 0

Forward

	Rs. a. p.
Wheat April-May	9 8 3
Linseed May	12 13 3
Cotton Seeds Ready	38 0 0

Ready. Rail Delivery.	Rs a p
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	12 4 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	12 2 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	13 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10 0 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	12 0 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	11 4 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	10 0 0
Teelseed, White 85-12	14 10 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	..
Teelseed, Black	..
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	..
Poppyseed, White	14 8 0
Groundnuts	13 0 0
Jawa	52 0 0
Mowrseed	9 0 0
Castorseeds	9 10 0
Cottonseeds Ready	5 2 0

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, Nov. 23.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 29-3-6.
Bars Gold forward, Rs. 29-2-6.
Bars Silver ready Rs. 96-12-0.
Bars Silver 1st settlement 96-8-0.
Bars Silver 2nd settlement, Rs. 96-2-0.

EXCHANGE.

On London :—
Bank's selling T. T. 1/4 1/16.
Bank's selling D. D. 1/4 3/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. 1//4 5/8.
Bank's buying T. T. 1/4 3/16.
Bank's buying D. D. 1/4 1/4.
Tone of Exchange :—Steady.
On Paris :—
Bank's selling D. O. Frcs. 380.
Bank's buying 3/M/st D. A. Frcs. 402.
Bank's buying D. D. 392.
On Japan :—
Bank's selling T. T. Rs. 179.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D. P. Rs. 172.
On New York :—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 385.
London Bold ready S. 102-11.
London silver ready d. 37-6.
London Silver forward d. 37-6.
Tone of Silver—Quiet—Small business.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange—Dols. 3.99.
French Exchange—Frcs. 57.60.
Italian Exchange—Frcs. 48.20.
Swiss Exchange—20.60.
Belgium Exchange—58.70.
German Exchange—Mrks. 1170.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent. Paper Rs. 60.
5 per cent. War Loan, Rs. 85.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan Rs. 97.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan, Rs. 76.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1922 100/12.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1928, Rs. 101/4.
6 per cent. Government of India Bonds due 1926 Rs. 101/6.
6 per cent. Government of India Bonds due 1930, Rs. 101/6.
6½ per cent., Bombay Development Loan due 1933, Rs. 104/8.
4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1974, Rs. 68.
4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1930, Rs. 97.
4 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1974, Rs. 68.
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 1949, Rs. 97.
4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974, Rs. 68.

Share Market was closed to-day.

BOMBAY S. P. C. A.

During the month of October last, the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals employed in all 30 Agents, of whom 3 Agents were employed for office and hospital work; The 27 Agents employed for outdoor work succeeded in prosecuting 702 individuals during the month. In 16 cases convictions were obtained against bullock cart drivers for allowing their cartes to be overloaded. In 79 cases convictions were obtained against the drivers of Horses and Bullocks for perpetrating gross cruelty to their animals; In 27 cases owners of Horses and Bullocks were punished for allowing their unfit animals to be worked.

Animals numbering 976 were treated by the Society's Veterinary Inspectors as outpatients, free of any charge, at our dispensaries at different courts. These include cases brought by the Police.

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Worli, BOMBAY No. 18.

Telegraphic Address : BATLIWALLA Worli, Bombay.

THE NEED OF THE MOMENT.

WILL THERE BE STATESMAHSHIP?

A MORAL FOR INDIA.

[The following article taken from the "Irish Homestead" edited by Mr. George Russell known to literature as A. E., almost every word of which is applicable to India also, was published in the "Independent."]

If the Conference at Downing Street results in an agreement as to our political status and an Irish Government comes into being with full control over Irish affairs, a heavy burden will be placed on the Irish intellect, a burden which hitherto it has never borne. The heir to great estates, whose affairs have been arranged for him by guardians, when those guardians hand over to him the control of his many affairs, must work hard to master the intricacies of his business or it will go to pieces. So the Irish democracy, if the conduct of their affairs is to be an improvement on that by the former guardians, must begin the process of self-education. Their affairs have been handled for them hitherto. Now they must handle these themselves; they must take national decisions about financial policy, trade policy, education, agriculture, labour economic development, the nature of the social order, and the whole character of an Irish civilisation. The first decisions an Irish Government take will be very important because they will be a starting point. What are sown as minute seed cells may in a generation or two be a great forest growth. It is easy to cut down trees. It is not easy to undo legislation, because even in five years so many interests are created that the undoing of what is done is infinitely more difficult than the first action. It is rarely indeed, that legislation is repealed. Future legislation is corrective, or ameliorative, generally a development of the first policy. Therefore we think with profound seriousness upon the starting of an Irish Government and its first actions, a seriousness which we wish we could communicate to our readers. It is not that we think the Irish are not as intelligent or as imaginative a people as any other. We believe they have infinite capacity if they will discipline their own minds and study and think as well as imagine. The best intellect needs knowledge to work upon. Put the mightiest and most instructed intelligence in an empty universe and its thinking must be sterile. Give it even a desert to apply its wisdom to and it may make a garden out of it. We hear people talking confidently about the natural resources of Ireland. We do not attach one-quarter as much importance to these as to the natural resources of the Irish intellect. If we were asked to choose between an Ireland with half our present intellectual development and the Ireland we exist in, we would without a moment's hesitation choose the first, knowing that intellect and wisdom are the architects of prosperity and happiness. The lands in the world naturally rich have not often the highest civilisation or culture, but the lands where the peoples have the greatest intellect and energy of character.

We say once an Irish Government comes into being the Irish people will have to take decisions of the utmost importance upon difficult problems of finance, taxation, education, economic development and trade policy, things which cannot be understood by instinct, but by the reason. The animal or bird is guided by instinct in the choice of food or when to migrate from a cold to a warm climate. Men in their material affairs have no such sure instinct. For the higher spiritual life, for conduct they have intuition and conscience as lamps, but for their material affairs they must rely on reasoned thought. Nobody by instinct can say whether protection or free trade is best for a country. This problem must be thought out in its myriad intricacies before wise decision can be made. If we are to develop new industries we must first painfully learn their technique. If we are to build a house we must have plans and specifications made by a competent architect to guide the builder, and in a democratic country the success of the Government will depend upon the intelligence and character of the people. Now in our co-operative movement we have made plans for the distribution of goods. Has the co-operative movement made any provision for the distribution of ideas? In how many country districts are there clubs of men, young or old, who meet once a week or once a fortnight to discuss in a relative spirit the future of their country? How many rural libraries are there? And in these rural libraries how many solid books are there? And of these solid books how many, sit down to master their contents? How many after a study of some difficult economic problem, try to instruct others in their locality about its significance? To-day in Ireand prices have suffered the wildest oscillations during the year. How many could explain exactly why prices rise or fall, and how Ireland is affected, and whether there is a way out, or could give a reasoned statement upon the pros and cons of particular policies to stabilise industry? There should be one or two men in every district who are capable of acting as thought conductors, and who at village hills or club meetings could explain the meaning of words occurring in the Press like "foreign exchange," "credit inflation," or deflation of credit," and a host of other phrases. The forces or policies represented by these words in their operation cause Irish farmers to win or lose millions of pounds. Yet ninety-nine per cent of them sit angry, baffled, confused and helpless with no real knowledge of the forces which have brought them to prosperity or decay.

An Irish Government, when it is started, must take a hand in this great world game in the manipulation of financial forces, the shaping of economic policies, and just because there has been no Irish Government in being and we have no trained administrators with that kind of knowledge which comes from long experience, it is all the more incumbent on young Irishmen to study and master these problems. We wonder whether there are five Irishmen living in Ireland who could say confidently, and give good reasons for his confidence, whether a separate Irish currency would be of advantage or disadvantage to Ireland. To speak confidently on such a problem involves knowledge of banking, exchange, invisible imports and exports, the income derived by Irishmen from investments outside Ireland, and the distribution of these and the counter-investments of foreigners in Ireland. We do not say that it is possible for Irishmen to master the intricacies of such problems, but there ought to be a certain number studying and mastering them so that when an Irish Government is started there will be intelligent criticism and discussion. We hear some people advocating high tariffs in order to develop Irish industries. This may or may not be advisable, but we find many of these advocating high duties on imported goods giving no consideration to the problem of taxation involved. If they had their way nearly all Irish revenue would be raised by indirect taxation, which would be an injustice to the poor, as it is obvious, if a big revenue is raised from customs and excise duties, that it is unnecessary to tax income as before All such problems may possibly be upon us next year, and an Irish Parliament must have men capable of dealing with them and of criticising in a reasonable way the policy of an Irish Government, and such men must be evolved by a process of self-education and of discussion among Irishmen in many parts of the country. Our co-operative movement has been the pioneer in constructive reforms, and we would like it to be the pioneer in economic education. The societies have got premises, and if there was one active and enquiring mind in each society it would be easy to create a co-operative club for discussion of the many economic problems facing, not only our own movement, but Ireland generally. We may be quite sure that knowledge will not fall from Heaven any more than wheat or potatoes. These come after hard work at tillage, and the ability to run a country successfully demands the hardest intellectual labour. No man uninstructed in seamanship would risk taking the job of steering a vessel. We want an expert Irish crew and an expert Irish captain in command of the Irish ship, and the sooner the training begins the better. It is no use saying this person or that person knows and they will manage all right. Nobody knows enough by himself to see his way through the intricacies of the life of a nation. It is many councillors bring wisdom and a just view, and if the young men of Ireland are going to make a fine thing of their country let them begin by amassing knowledge equal to the job.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

POLICE HARRASSING A CITIZEN.

MAGISTRATE'S STRICTURES.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalwad, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Police Inspector Newby charged Thakorsingh, a motor lorry driver in the employ of "Times of India" for disorderly behaviour and with disobeying police orders.

Mr. Noronha, pleader, defended the accused. The case for the prosecution was that at about 11-30 a.m. on the 14th of October last the accused was driving his employers' lorry along Princess Street. At the junction of Queen's Road, it was alleged, the accused took a turn into Queen's Road disregarding the signal of the policeman on duty to stop to allow other traffic to pass. When the police sepoy asked him to stop the lorry he refused. Another police sepoy, some distance away, stopped the accused and took down the number of the lorry. The accused was thereupon asked to give his name but he refused to do so and it was alleged, abused and pushed the sepoy and behaved in a disorderly manner.

The defence was that the accused took the turn into Queen's Road on receiving a pass signal from the sepoy, but that as the lorry passed too close to the sepoy the latter got annoyed and began abusing the accused. The accused remonstrated and said he was an ex-military man and not used to such abuse. The police sepoy therefore pulled down the accused from the lorry and further abused him and took him to the police station.

In the course of the hearing the Magistrate said he was passing along the road at the time of the incident and could bear testimony to the fact that the police sepoy did give a volley of abuses to the accused. His Worship therefore said unless the police withdrew the charge of disorderly behaviour against the accused he would transfer the case to another Court and he himself would give evidence testifying to the abuse given by the police sepoy to the accused.

Inspector Newby thereupon agreed to withdraw the charge of disorderly behaviour and the second charge of disobeying police orders was proceeded with.

After some evidence was recorded his Worship held that on this charge also the prosecution evidence was unreliable and he accepted the defence story and believed that the police sepoy did give the pass signal to the accused. His Worship also remarked that a police sepoy had no business to abuse a citizen in the discharge of his duty and if by reason of such abuse a citizen retaliated the police sepoy ceased to be a public servant and was not entitled to protection as such. He therefore acquitted the accused.

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON A PASSENGER

CHARGE AGAINST DY STATION MASTER.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalwad, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Kaikhushroo Cursetji Tantra charged (1) Khandubhai Makanji, (2) Tukaram, (3) Azi Mullakhan Shahibux and (4) Dalthaman Ratipal for voluntarily causing hurt and abuse and insult and wrongful confinement.

Mr. B. H. Daruwala, pleader, appeared for the complainant, while the accused were defended by Mr. D. N. Deshpande and R. B. Paymaster, pleaders.

The complainant's case was that he was a season ticket-holder between Churchgate Station and Grant Road Station and that the first accused was Deputy Station Master at Churchgate and the other three accused were Ramoshis under him. At about 10 a.m. on 29th September last the complainant crossed the rails to go to the opposite platform whereupon accused No. 1 demanded his pass and took it away with him to his room. The complainant followed him and asked for his pass to be returned to him whereupon accused No. 1 abused him and gave him a push. The complainant remonstrated and retaliated whereupon accused No. 1 called the other accused and all of them gave him blows with fists which rendered him unconscious. The complainant was then handed over to the police-man who took him to the Grant Road Police Office. Railway Police Inspector Karaka brought him back to the Churchgate Station and recorded his statement. The complainant then went to the G. T. Hospital and got his injuries attended to.

The defence pleader on behalf of the accused as well as the Railway Company expressed regret if any force was used to the complainant and said the complainant was of excitable nature and subject to fits. The case for the complainant was exaggerated because if he had not refused to give his name and address the alleged assault and wrongful confinement would not have occurred.

Judgment was reserved till Tuesday next.

ALLEGATION OF MISAPPROPRIATION.

At the Dadar Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. H. P. Dastoor, Police Inspector Spiers charged (1) B. L. Koshuria, a Sindhi, Assistant Engineer in Improvement Trust, and (2) M. B. Vaity, a Koli, Contractor, with misappropriation of Trust's cash to the extent of Rs. 13,052-1 in the month of June last and also for attempting to misappropriate Rs. 14,657-1-6 in the month of September last.

As the police required further time to make enquiries into the charges, Mr. Vicaji asked for ten days postponement. The first accused being not ready with his case, Mr. Kanuga asked for a longer postponement and after some discussion the case was postponed till the 4th of January, 1922, as the counsel for the prosecution was expected to go out of Bombay during the end of December.

The accused were released on bail of Rs. 10,000 each.

Mr. Vicaji F. Vicaji, Bar.-at-Law, appeared for the Improvement Trust, while Mr. Kanuga appeared for the first and Mr. Mirajker for the second accused.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 28.

S S Assovan, Girandean, Mauritius.
S S Molay Maru Baito Kobe, etc.
S S Wakasa Maru, Suda Kobe, etc.
S S Australbrook Jallond, Sydney.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

S S Cracovia, Leva, Trieste, etc.
S S Clan Chattan, Malpas, Java.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Benares for Calcutta.
Steamer City of Lucknow for Calcutta.
Steamer Nour-el-Behar for Cochin.

S S Assovan:—The steamer Assovan 1780 tons, Captain H. Garandean, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius, with a cargo of sugar.

S S Malay Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Malay Maru, 3750 tons, Captain J. Baits, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe etc., with a general cargo

S S Walsasa Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Wakasa Maru, 3787 tons, Captain B. T. Suda, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe etc., with a general cargo.

S S Australbrook:—The steamer Australbrook, 2862 tons, Captain R. Jallond, arrived in harbour yesterday from Sydney, with a cargo of wheat.

S S Cracovia:—The Lloyd Triestino Company's steamer Cracovia, 465 tons, Captain P. Leva, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Trieste etc., with a general cargo and passengers

S S Clan Chattan:—The Clan Line steamer Clan Chattan, 2501 tons, Captain J. H. Mulpas, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Java, with same bottom cargo.

EXPORTS

Nov. 28.

S S Macedonia for London:—22 bdles lamb skin, A. K. Ebrahimoff; 15 bdles wool carpets, A. K. Ebrahimoff; 2 pkgs. wool carpets King King and Co., 7 bdles lamb skin, Facjullah Yousiff off; 26 bdles lamb skin, H. A. Aminoff 13 bdles lamb skins, H. A. Aminoff; 45 bales cow hides, Laduckbhoy Hassam; 10 bales sheep skin, Laduckbhoy Hassan; 25 bales goat skin, R. M. Kocka; 5 bales goat skin, R. Allimahomed; 50 bales cow hide, The Western India Tanneries, Ltd.; 2750 lbs. goat ski, The Western India Tanneries Ltd.; 122 cases sandalwood oil, Thos. Cook and Son; 30 bdles lamb skin, M. M. T. Afshar; 33 bdles woollen carpets, M. M. T. Afshar

S S Elysia for Liverpool:—16 bales wool, The Bombay Co.; 40 bales wool, Noormahomed Nasir and Co.; 20 bales wool, Lyn Lord and Co.; 533 cwts. groundnut cake, U. Manilal and Co.; 1 pot. palmarosa oil. M. A. Patheria; 21 bales wool, Lyn Lord and Co., 91 cases sultanas F F Campbell and Co. 8 bales wool, C. Cheganmull; 19 bales wool, D. Kundanwull; 90 cwts. groundnut cake, U. Manilla and Co., 100 bales cotton, Nippon Menkwa K Kaisha; 14 bales wool, J. Karu, 4 bales wool, C. Kunglal; 12 bales wool, A. A. H. Tyell;

S S Elysia for Marseilles:—110 bales cotton fly, E. Meyer and Co.

S S Cracovia for Trieste:—300 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.;

S S George Membiricos for Genoa:—200 bales cotton, Bhoidas Cursondas and Co., 50 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 2000 cwts rape seed, Volkart Bros; 1000 cwts. linseed, Volkart Bros.;

S S Membiricos for Antwerp:—3000 tons manganese ore; James Finlay and Co.;

S S Dungengese for New York:—100 bales cotton, Yasanjee Jeeva Dass, 100 bales cotton, Khimji Visram and Co.; 2640 cwts castor seed, Ralli Bros.

S S City of Haward for Antwerp:—5300 cwts. bonemeal, Croft Mody and Co.

S S Conde for Antwerp:—200 cwts gum Arabic, Jaffarbhoy;

S S Sureway for Antwerp:—110 bales cotton, The Bombay Co. Ltd. 2000 cwts. linseed cake Volkart Bros; 2000 cwts castor seed, Halabhai Manganlal; 4276 cwts castor seed, Ralli Bros.; 50 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros.

S S Sureway for Ghent:—110 bales cotton, F. F. Campbell and Co., 61 bales cotton, The Bombay Co., Ltd.,

S S Nevasa for Hamburg:—112 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.;

S S Grelarlie for New York:—50 bales cotton and wool, 1 bdle woollen rugs, The Asian Transit Co.; 15 bales wool carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co..

S S Grelarlie for Boston:—1 bale wool, carpets, The Asian Transnt and Co.

S S Ischie for Malta:—200 cwts cotton seed, M. Somjee;

S S Nagpore for Hongkong:—20 cwts kismiss, H. B. Bhesania and Co. 100 bales cotton twist, I. David; 150 cwts buffer pickers, Kawasjee Sorabjee and Co;

S S Tosa Maru for Shanghai:—550 bales cotton, Toyo Menka Kaisha;

S S Alipore for Kobe:—1500 bales cotton, Toyo Menka Kaisha 500 bales cotton, Nippon Menwka K Kaisha; 500 bales cotton. Teikoku Menkwa K Kaisha

S S Akita Maru for Yokohama:—700 bales cotton, Nippon Menkwa K. Kaisha; 400 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha;

S S Akita Maru for Kobe:—1100 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha.

S S Akita Maru for Yokkaichi:—400 bales cotton, Yokohama Kiito Kaisha Ltd., 500 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha.

S S Akita Maru for Osaka:—500 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha.

S S Colobaria for Kobe:—800 bales cotton, Toyo Menkwa Kaisha.

IMPORTS

Nov. 28.

S S Hounslow from Durban. Agents: W. A. Graham and Co.:—4821½ tons coal.

S S Mormugao from Lisbon. Agents:—Banco Acional Ultra Marino:—427 bags coffee: 3019 bags columba; 107 bags brans; 400 bags mangul husks, 1000 bags jawar, 902 bajri, 203 bags maize. 37 bags beans mung, 17 bags brans mung, 350 bags beans copral, 835 bags brans copral, 22 bdles hides, 2 bdles goat skin, 1½ pepres wine, 4355 bags kajri kernal, 1346 bags cowries, 186 pkgs. cowries, 125 bdles cloves, 51 pkgs. cloves, 100 tins jaggery, 1166 bales cotton, 157 pkgs. cotton, 16 bdles wool, 38 pkgs. wax.

THE WEATHER.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 28th November 1921, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded and humidity is in excess at Lahore and in defect at Hissar. Night temperature is lower than usual at Rawalpindi and in excess at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Night temperature is in defect at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are almost clear and humidity is in defect in upper Sind and at Jaipur and Jodhpur. Day temperature is higher than usual at Bikaner; night temperature is in excess at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect in Cutch and Kathiawar. Day temperature is in excess at Dwarka.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear and humidity is in defect. Temperature is nearly normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded in the south Konkan and clear elsewhere. Day temperature is slightly below the average at Mormugao.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual in north Hyderabad and at Poona and Ahmednagar. Night temperature is in excess at Aurangabad.

General Remarks.—Negapatam records 0.35in of rain. The sea remains moderate on the south Madras coast. Skies are become moderately clouded in Baluchistan and the central parts of the Punjab owing probably to a disturbance from the west. Weather remains dry except in the south of the Peninsula.

Forecast.—Some thunder-showers are likely in southeast Madras.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 27th November 1921.

The monsoon has strengthened in the south of the Bay and caused local rain in southeast Madras.

Chief amounts are:—Pamban one and a half inches and Negapatam, Cuddalore quarters

Elsewhere weather has been dry. The western disturbance persists in the extreme north.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, 27th Nov. 1921.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	in.	29.947
Temperature of Air	degrees.	78 6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	,,	77 2
Dew Point	,,	66.3
Relative humidity of Air	,,	0 868
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	,,	0.0
Maximum temperature of Air	,,	86 2
Minimum do do	,,	72 3
General direction of Wind		ENE,E,WNW.
from midnight to midnight		
Movement of Wind do.	miles	110

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY

High Water.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Still.	
		h.	m.	ft.	in.
Sat. ..	3rd Dec. ..	m 1	31	8	6
		1	21a	25	6
Sun. ..	4th ,, ..	m 2	3	27	10
		2	0a	24	11

Low Water.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time		Depth on Still.	
		h	m	ft.	in.
Sat. ..	3rd Dec. ..	m 7	37	19	3
		7	6a	17	1
Sun. ..	4th ,, ..	m 8	18	19	7
		7	39a	18	0

MESSRS SAMUEL MONTAGU REPORT.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co. in their report, dated November 3, state:—

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against its note issue is £126,602,255, as compared with £126,595,945 last week.

The Bank of England official discount rate was reduced to-day to 5 per cent. from 5½ per cent. at which it had stood since July 21st last.

With the exception of a few small amounts, the gold on offer during the week was taken for the United States.

Gold to the value of $7,475,000 is reported as having been received in New York—Dollars 4,925000 from London; Dollars 1,550,000 from Buenos Aires; and Dollars 1,000,000 from France.

We have been favoured with the following recent information from the Department of Mines, Ontario, which presages a welcome addition to the gold production of the British Commonwealth:—

Porcupine Gold Field.—Production began in 1910; the output for that year was Dollars 35,529, in 1914 it was Dollars 5,190,794, in 1919 Dollars 9,941,894, and in 1920 Dollars 11,863,237 For 1921 it will probably be two million dollars in excess of that of last year. The principal mines are: Hollinger Consolidated, McIntyre and Dome. There are also North Crown, Schumacher, Davidson, and others whose production has at yet been comparatively small. The Hollinger Consolidated is now crushing 3,200 to 3,500 tons per day, and turning out gold at the rate of about Dollars 500,000 to Dollars 900,000 monthly. McIntyre is adding largely to its crushing capacity, and will soon be in a position to considerably increase its output, which last year was Dollars 2,223,000. Dome Mines, in 1920, turned out Dollars 2,020,000. The gold contents of the Porcupine deposits are being well maintained, and in some cases increased at depth; the Dome, for instance, in its lowest levels has broken into rich ore.

With the Porcupine Field may also be included the Kirkland Lake Camp, where four mines are producing bullion; the production for the first six months of 1921 being Dollars 572,469. It is expected that two other mines will be yielding bullion before the end of this year. There are several other fields which are in the early stages of development, of greater or less promise; these include Matachewan, Shining Tree and others.

The prospects are that the gold production of Northern Ontario will continue to increase, and that the life of the fields will be prolonged by new discoveries from time to time, the geological conditions being favourable. It is impossible to say what annual value will be reached, but from present indications it is not unreasonable to expect Dollars 25,000,000 per annum in a very few years.

Davidson Gold Mine.—This mine is situated on lot 2 in the 5th concession of Tisdale township, and is about five miles in a north-easterly direction from Hollinger Consolidated. It is one of the earliest properties in Porcupine on which gold was discovered. Some ten years ago a shaft was sunk to a depth of 170 feet, and a crosscut 100 feet wide made. In 1918 the main shaft was 312 feet deep, and there were three working levels. For the six months ending 31st March, 1920, the work done amounted to 1,136 feet of drifting and 93 feet of raising. The mine undoubtedly contains gold, but has not yet been fully developed. The gold production during the last three years is as follows:—

1918	Dollars	15,578,86
1919	Dollars	27,088,81
1920	Dollars	11,246,05
Total ...	Dollars	53,913.72

SILVER.

Prices have oscillated this week considerably, largely owing to the small amount of interest taken in the market and to the disposition of America to let out supplies on some of the days. Continental buying has been slight; the Indian Bazaars have almost altogether refrained from operating in this market; and China purchases have been less in evidence. Speculative transactions—bear covering or otherwise—have been the principal feature. Prices rose until 41 1/8d. and 40 3/8d. were quoted on the 29th ultimo for cash and for forward delivery respectively. Cash silver fell to 40 1/8d. on the 1st instant. The premium for prompt delivery rose to 7/8d. on the 31st ultimo, but has since receded to 5/8d.

The shipments to China this week are very large indeed.

We are informed on excellent Dutch authority that no German silver is known to have been pledged with Dutch Banks.

We also hear that no steps have yet been taken in Holland to reduce the quality of the coinage, though authorization was granted. The reason for not making the change is probably because the price of silver has been on the downward grade.

In 1919 the Bank of the Netherlands was asked by its Government to retain all silver coin tendered in payment. In February, 1921, however, paying out in silver coin was resumed.

"Financial America" announces that on October 22nd last, one million ounces of silver were purchased by the Director of the Mint, making the total purchases under the Pittman Act 79,377,806 ounces up to that date.

INDIAN CURRENCY RETURNS.

(In lakhs of rupees.)

	Oct. 7	Oct. 15	Oct. 22
Notes in Circulation	17788	17868	17917
Silver coin and bullion in India	7814	7893	7943
Silver coin and bullion out of India	—	—	—
Gold coin and bullion in India	2434	2434	2434
Gold coin and bullion out of India	—	—	—
Securities (Indian Government)	6705	6706	6706
Securities (British Government)	835	835	834

No coinage was reported during the week ending 22nd ultimo.

The stock in Shanghai on the 29th ultimo, consisted of about 23,500,000 ounces in sycee, 24,500,000 dollars, and 1,460 silver bars, as compared with about 23,400,000 ounces in sycee, 24,100,000 dollars, and 1,930 silver bars on the 22nd ultimo.

The Shanghai exchange is quoted at 3s. 10d. the tael

Statistics for the month of October are appended:—

	Bar Silver p. oz. std. Cash Del.	Bar Gold. For. Del.	p. oz. fine.
Highest price	42.7/8d.	42.5/8d.	110s. 6d.
Lowest price	39.1/8d.	38.3/4d.	104s. 0d.
Average price	41.442d.	41.081d.	106s. 1.2d.

Quotations:—

	Bar Sil. p. oz. std.	Bar Gold p. oz. fine.
Oct. 28	40.7/8d. cash, 40.1/4d. 2 mos.	104s. 10d.
Oct. 29	41.1/8d. cash, 40.3/8d. 2 mos.	
Oct. 31	40.3/4d. cash, 39.7/8d. 2 mos.	104s. 9d.
Nov. 1	40.1/8d. cash, 39.3/8d. 2 mos.	104s. 9d.
Nov. 2	40.1/2d. cash, 39.7/8d. 2 mos.	104s. 10d.
Nov. 3	40.1/4d. cash, 39.5/8d. 2 mos.	104s. 7d.
Average	40.604d. cash, 39.896d. 2 mos.	104s. 9d.

The silver quotations to-day for cash and forward delivery are respectively 1/4d. and 1/8d. above those fixed a week ago.

CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LD

The following is the statement of Liabilities and Assets of The Central Bank of India, Ltd., for the fort-night, ended 15th November:—

LIABILITIES.

Capital Subscribed Rs. One Crore.		
Capital Paid-up		49,99,000
Reserve Fund		20,00,000
Fixed Deposits, Current Accounts, etc.		15,50,31,000
Sundries		96,16,000
Total		17,16,46,000

ASSETS.

Cash Credits and Overdrafts on Government and other authorised securities	2,86,51,000
Loans on Government and other authorised securities	4,63,49,000
Bills Discounted	2,02,26,000
Bank Premises	35,43,000
Sundries	66,96,000
Cash in hand, at Banks, and Investments in Treasury Bills, War Bonds, Government Papers, Municipal Bonds, Debentures etc.	6,61,81,000
Total	17,16,46,000

FRENCH NATIONAL COLONIAL EXHIBITION.

We have received some pamphlets from the French Consulate about the forthcoming National Colonial Exhibition to be held at Marseilles during the months of April and November next year. The last colonial exhibition in France was held in 1906. Preparations for holding another exhibition were begun in 1913 but they were given up on account of the war. It is thus after a period of sixteen years that the exhibition will again be revived. It is aimed at indicating the progress and prosperity of French Oversees possession. And, the authorities desire that it should, in an atmosphere of mutual confidence, constitute the Union of all the elements in their colonial dominions with the "Mother Country". The exhibition will be formed of different sections alotted to the different French overseas possessions. It will contain all the usual feature, attractions and entertainments of such exhibition. There will be about fifty palaces and pavilions exhibiting all the raw materials fine arts, manufactured products, machinery and everything connected with aviation and motor and agricultural Industry. Those who require further information about the exhibition are requested to communicate with:—"Commissariat General de l'Exposition National Coloniede 1722. Rue Paradis 55, Marseille."

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Grand Change of Programme Short stay.

TWO SHOWS DAILY.

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ASTHMA

RADICAL AND SURE CURE.

OF 24 YEARS FAME ALL OVER THE WORLD.

The "Amrita Bazar Patrika," Sunday, July 2, 1899.

ASTHMA CURE

TO THE EDITOR,

Sir,—It will be glad tidings to Asthma patients to hear that they can obtain immunity from their terrible sufferings by trying a simple asthma cure which has come to my knowledge. Babu J. P. Ray is a discoverer of this specific. He is a charitable man and distributes medicine "gratis." A good many persons afflicted with this fell disease in Benares have been radically cured by using his medicine. There are a good many prescriptions which give relief from Asthma temporarily, but there is perhaps no recognised medicine which cures it. The suffering world should, therefore, hail with delight the appearance of a medicine of this kind, Babu J. P. Ray has got a pamphlet printed which gives a description of his treatment and the names of men who have benefited by its use and where it is available to the public. This is a marvellous remedy and I would strongly recommend the sufferers from Asthma to make application to the Babu at Durga Kund Road. Benares City.

Correspondent S. M. L.

NOTE—J. P. Ray is alive. This is the best time for taking the specific.

Present address:—

J. P. RAY, K. P. RAY, 5, Benares City.

(1)

AMRUTANJAN

is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increassing sales prove this fact Amrutanjan is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL

aches, pain, swelling, sprain, stiff joint cold, cough, cuts, bruises, ahlblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles. Costs 10 Annas. Sold Everywhere, It kills and cures all

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DURABLE RELIABLE INCANDESCENT LUMINOUS LASTING MANTLES

SOLE IMPORTERS:

The London Eastern & American Trading Co,

EMMUM STREET FORT, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

The Colaba Land and Mill Co., Ltd., Extraordinary Genl. Meeting, 42-48, Churchgate Street, 3-30 p.m.

The Sind Press Co., Ltd., Ord. Genl. Meeting, 19, Elphinstone Circle, 3 p.m.

SATURDAY, December 3.

The s.s. Macedonia with the English mails leave at 1 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

MANIGAVRI—Wife of Mr. Kanaiyalal Ranchhodabhai Dave age 35 died on Sunday November 27th at her residence Vatchagandhi Road, New Gamdevi.

ENGLISH MAIL.

The mail steamer "Kaisar-i-Hind" which left Bombay on the 12th instant arrived Marseilles on Saturday the 26th instant.

BAND AT P. V. MARY GYMKHANA.

The Band of the G. I. P. Railway Regiment A F I will play at the P V Mary Gymkhana this evening commencing at 6-15 p.m.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The N Y K Steamer Genoa Maru left Singapore for Colombo (Westward bound) on 26th instant.

The s s Clan Mackinnon arrived at London on the morning of the twenty-fifth.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.

A meeting of the Managing Committee of the League will be held on Wednesday the 30th instant at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

ANGORA FUND.

Dr. Sharfudin of Railway Hospital, Mehsana, has contributed Rs. 500 to the Angora Fund.

INDIAN PASSENGERS' & T. R. ASSOCIATION.

An urgent meeting of the Working Committee of the above Association will meet today at 5 p.m. (S. T.) at Mr. L. R. Tairsee's Office in Apollo Street. All members are requested to be paesent.

BYCULLA Y.M.C.A. LITERARY AND DEBATING SOCIETY.

The inaugural address of the Society will be delivered by Prof. P. A. Wadia, of the Wilson College on "Law and Liberty," on Thursday, the 1st December at 6-30 p.m. All are welcome.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, on next Wednesday at 6 p.m. (S. T.).

"The Superstition of concealing one's proper age as shown by the Indian Census Statistics" by Dr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi, and L. J. Sedgwick, Esqr., I.C.S., Members and friends are invited to attend.

BOMBAY CENTRAL CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTE.

The Conference Committee having now assumed charge of the business, entrusted to them, in connection with the ensuing Bombay City Co-operative Conference, it is considered advisable that the Committee should meet frequently for deliberation, discussion, and necessary action in connection with the Conference. Meetings of the Conference Committee will therefore be usually held at the Institute premises at 6 p.m. (S.T.) on Saturdays. To avoid unnecessary work no notice of the mtetings of this Committee will usually be sent to each member, unless the importance of the work demands a special reminder.

MATUNGA CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

It is proposed to fix one special camp in the Khady Nagar at Ahmedabad for visitors to the Congress from the Matunga Congress Ward. Arrangements will also be made to reserve Railway compartments for them for going to and coming from Ahmedabad. Those who desire to join the party and to stay in the Camp are requested to write to the Secretaries, Matunga Congress Committee, before the 1st December.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

The following students have passed the "First Aid" examination held at Bandra. The class was instructed by Dr. V. R. Tendulker and examined by Dr. S. N. Navalkar: J. A. Irani (Medallion Lable); C. A. Ardose (Medallion) Baman P. Ichhporia (Voucher); Tahemul B. Amin; R. B. Biliporia; K. N. Wandrekar; C. L. Desai; R. G. Karnik; K. V. Bapat; V. B. Karnik, P. M. Pereira, P. F. Conceicao; S. N. Shivalker.

BHULESHWAR WARD CONGRESS ELECTION.

The Hon. Secretaries of the Bhuleshwar Congress Committee, write:—

The members of the Bhuleshwar Ward Congress Committee are hereby informed that this ward will elect three delegates for the Ahmedabad Session of the Indian National Congress. There are eight names received for the purpose. Every member is requested to vote by presenting himself in the office of the Committee at Princess Street, on the 2nd December between 3 and 7 p.m. Voting paper will be available in the office.

A PUBLIC MEETING.

A public meeting of Mahomedan, Hindus, Ag Kolis and workmen of Shivri Koliwada will be held at Shivri near Chotani Saw Mill on Saturday, the 3rd December at 8-30 p.m. when Sheth Miya Mahomed Hajee Janmahomed Chotani will preside. Among the speeches will be Moulana Abul Kalam Azad, Dr. Sayad Mahomed, Moulana Mukhatar Ahmed Siddiqui, Moulvi, Abdul Alim, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mr. V. J. Patel. Admission will be by Tickets of Rs. 0-8-0, 1, 2, 5, 10, 25, 50. Tickets can be had from Hajee Ebrahim Haji Suleman Darvesh, Bhaikula Mustafa Bazar and Ahmed Latiff and Co., 208, Lohar Chawl Bombay. All the Hindus and Mahomedans are requested to be present. The proceeds from the sale of tickets will be given to the Khilafat Fund.

LIFE OF LOK TILAK.

A prize of Rs. 1,500 will be awarded to the best writer of a complete biography of Lok. Tilak in Gujarati. Messrs. R. Duttatriya Balkrishna Kalelkar and Mahadeo Harribhai Desai will act as examiners. The period for sending in the Essays is extended to the 30th June 22. Essays should be forwarded to Mr. Burjorji Framji Bharucha, 54 Apollo Street, Fort Bombay.

CORONER'S COURT.

BETROTHAL COSTS A LIFE.

The Coroner, Mr. A. R. King, held another inquest on the body of Krishna Babu (30) who died on his way to J. J. Hospital.

The evidence showed that on Sunday night at Elphinstone Road there was a betrothal ceremony among Mochis where some guests invited. The parties had some altercation over distribution of cocoanuts which brought them in blows. One of them brought an axe and stabbed three, of whom Krishna succumbed to the injuries.

Further enquiry was adjourned.

DEATH ROLL REACHES 57.

Yesterday one more injured person died in the J. J. Hospital consequent on injury received during the last disturbance. The victim in this case is Caitan De Sylva (40) residing at Sassoon Road, Byculla. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of death due to injuries inflicted on the deceased with sticks by his assailants. This brings the death roll to 58.

STABBED TO DEATH.

Yesterday Mr. A. R. King, Coroner, held an inquest on the body of Bhagmatiprasad Ramnarayen (30) a watchman employed in the godown of Messrs. Macbeth Bros at Clare Road.

The evidence showed that yesterday at 3-30 a.m. the deceased challenged a man who had concealed himself in the godown when the man stabbed him with a knife. Bhagmatiprasad's cries brought another watchman Bachusing Devsaramsing on the scene and he too was stabbed on the head. On hearing the shouts two more persons came to the rescue, who secured the assailant and handed him over to the police.

The assailant, gave his name as John De Silva (20) residing at Sankli Street. He said he was formerly employed as a fitter in the same firm. Both the injured persons were removed to the hospital where Bhagmati died shortly.

John De Silva made a voluntary statement, in the course of which he said at 7-30 p.m. on Sunday he left duty and went to the Empress Cinema which he left at 11-30 p.m. He got into a tram car which did not go beyond Tardeo. He therefore walked along when he heard fighting going on in the street. He got frightened and went to the godown and slept there as he knew Bachusing. He slept in a motor lorry from midnight till 4-30 a.m. All of a sudden the deceased came and challenged him. He explained him who he was but the deceased commenced hammering him so he (De Slyva) ran inside and the deceased followed him. Whilst running the deceased fell near the lorry when there were iron implements and was injured on the head. A Pathan and a Bhistie came and started tying his (De Silva's) hands and legs but a gentleman told them to take him to the Police station. He (De Silva) lost his wrist watch valued at Rs. 65.

The jury returned a verdict of death from the deceased having been struck on the head with a heavy instrument apparently by John De Silva.

THE EMPIRE CINEMA.

"THE YELLOW TYPHOON."

One cannot speak too highly of the acting of Anita Stuart in that excellent photo play. "The Yellow Typhoon"—Her accomplished interpretation of the dual role—that of the twin sisters, one a brunette—and the other a blonde-described so characteristically as "The Yellow Typhoon" was one of the finest examples of film art we have witnessed for some time.

Anita Stuart probably ranks amongst the foremost of the World's greatest film stars—and her selection for the principal lead in "The Yellow Typhoon" was indeed a happy idea on the part of the producers.

We also cannot be less enthusiastic about the other members of the cast of this excellent photo-play, and those of our cinemagoers who have a weakness for artistic staging—shall we say a veritable embodiment of wonderful scenic effects coupled together with excellent and convincing acting, should make a point of visiting the Empire whilst this film is being shown.

We do not propose to outline the story of "The Yellow Typhoon" as we art inclinet to voice the opinion of the majority of people who hate to have a film or play explained to them when they are on the point of going to see it. So we will just leave it at that.

We hope to have the opportunity of witnessing at a near future date a further number of photo-plays starring Anita Stuart.

THE H. B. WARING COMPANY.

The Matinee audience for "Trilby" must have been most gratifying to Mr. Waring—for rarely do we remember such enthusiasm and keen interest as was displayed throughout the whole performance and it was most apparent that the members of this clever company appreciated and instinctively felt the warmth of the audience for they worked with a naturalness and sincerety of characterization that is all too rare in this class of performance.

Especially also was the artistic staying the chaste colourings of Mr. Warings draperies—and minute attention to detail particularly pleasing to the audience.

The Waring Company advertise their repertoire as one of famous plays. Certainly they do not give us many of the more recent London "successes"—surely a very prodigal term to apply to the majority of the plays the English stage has presented during the past five or six years and which to say the best of them invariably contain little else than problematic situations and harrowing incidents that at once tax the play-goer who instead of really enjoying a play finds he is invariably unravelling the rights and wrongs of the various characterizations. But here audiences certainly want to laugh—but how many really good farces has the English stage given us of recent years. Therefore if we cannot have really funny fare—let us have real plays that are plays with straight forward plot and good acting.

This the Waring Company seems to have made its purpose and the Bombay matinee audiences gathered practically from every component community of this great city have a warm corner for Mr. Waring and his company. We believe they to have a more than passing affection for their matinee audiences for they are certainly appreciative and encouraging and this cannot always be said of week-night audiences. It was therefore welcome news when Mr. Waring in a short speech from the stage after Sunday's performance of "Trilby" announced that he had decided in response to many requests to change the play for the matinee next Sunday from "Purse Strong" already advertised to "David Garrick." All lovers of the Theatre love a hero and the historic character "David Garrick" is one of the greatest stage heros extent. The play itself is a delightful comedy with all the charm of Georgian atmosphere and lace and brocades. Mr. Quartermaine plays the character of "Garrick" and if we remember rightly in the Sir Charles Wyndham version which Mr. Waring is playing we are treated to some of the finest burlesque comedy acting to be seen—which never fails to bring roars of merriment. It is good that the matinee audience as well as next Saturday nights audience are going to have an opportunity of witnessing this amusing play especially as the season permits of only one more Sunday matinee after this.

There are also two special mid-week matinees on Thursday next and the following Thursday of Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice" and "Romeo and Juliet". This is good news for Indian students.

BOMBAY DISTURBANCES.

NO DESIRE TO CHANGE NATURE OF SOCIETY.

MAULANA AZAD'S STATEMENT.

In the course of a statement regarding the Bombay disturbances, Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad says:—

I left Calcutta on the 16th instant to attend the meeting of the Jamiat-i-Ulema Lahore, and learnt on the 19th that disturbances had taken place in Bombay. I hastened to Bombay on the 20th evening without completing the full programme of the meeting. On reaching Bombay on the 22nd, I found that peace and order had been restored. I have carefully studied the preliminary causes that led to the disturbances, but have not been able to find anything extraordinary in them. Disturbances began with very trivial mischiefs which though in themselves even were not at all desirable, and could always be immediately stopped, yet are a natural concommitant of all such events. There was absolutely no premeditated design, still less a concerted action. Mischief, as it began, could have been stopped easily, but unfortunately on account of the mass meeting at the Elphinstone Maidan, the city was left without any national volunteers on the 17th morning, with the result that the spark of mischief which once kindled, continued to grow into flames. When the meeting dispersed, groups of people poured into the city, and were greeted by hooliganism. Spirit of mischief is contageous, hence many others of the same type followed suit, and by the evening of the same day disturbances took a serious turn. When workers stood up to stop the mischief, troubles were in full swing, and prevention thereof required double force and organisation. Unfortunately no such organisation existed in the city, hence, although the troubles did not develop further, yet they did not stop altogether for a considerable time. I am confident that if at that time Mahatmaji had some influential workers with him who could influence the various fighting elements, situation would have never become so serious. At least I can say confidently about Mussalmans that they could easily be checked even in the height of their fury and frenzy if any of the prominent Khilafat leaders had been in Bombay. On the 20th when Seth Chotani reached Bombay all clouds of despair suddenly began to disappear. Accordingly in his very first round of the city he brought the situation under control. It has frequently happened that some foolish people have tried forcibly to deprive some others of their foreign clothing; sometimes hats have been taken off, and vagabond urchins have committed paltry acts of mischief, but they have always been brought under control by sober-minded people. We wish to bring about moderation and organisation in our community. We do not claim to change the nature of society. Hence such incidents are deplorable but not surprising. Same things happened in Bombay, and they led to troubles. It was necessary to stop these mischiefs at once, just as is always done and will have to be done in future. But owing to the carelessness of local national organisation no arrangements were in existence for this purpose. The city was left unprotected to the mercy of human nature. Human nature can be relied upon but is, at the same time, quick in yielding to various influences. The result was that the isolated acts of mischief developed into an extraordinary conflagration. It is unnecessary now to wrangle about the beginning of these troubles, still less to discuss as to who began it, whether Mussalmans, Hindus, co-operators or non co-operators. Reports about beginning are as conflicting as they are vague and onesided. It is always the case in such affairs that communal feelings develop and every community wishes to throw the blame of beginning on others. But it is immaterial. The fact is that the hooligans of every community took part, and in a critical moment, have sinned against Good, righteousness and patriotism, It is and are answerable for their shameful participation in disturbances. Mussalmans of city state that they did not take principal part in troubles. Nor is it true that they began it. But I say that if they did not play a conspicuous part they might be on equal footing with others, or it can not be denied that they did take some part in it. It is therefore sufficient for my sorrow and grief that Mussalmans should at all have taken any part in a cruel act calculated to ruin the cause of Khilafat and Swaraj.

This is unquestionable that even those quarters of the Mussalmans of Bombay who were notorious for their traditional inclination towards violence took no part in these disturbances. Mussalmans of Madanpura remained perfectly calm and quiet from first to last. Mussalman butchers of Bandra were much excited but when they were prevailed upon to remain quiet they kept back from resorting to violence. On the 20th when Seth Chotani arrived, Muslims of various quarters were under great excitement. But the moment he visited Muslim quarters, excitement of Mussalmans vanished. These are clear proofs that had not the principle of non-violence strongly possessed their minds, sudden control of excited sentiments of thousands of men would have been impossibe under these critical circumstances. Since the last two years hearts are bleeding and wounds are becoming deeper and deeper every day. Khilafat and Punjab wrongs can never be forgotten. Official repression knows no bounds. Popular leaders of the country have been put into prison. To crown all, the Prince of Wales has been invited at a time when the entire country is in mourning. Under these circumstances what could have happened in India, which, of course, is not a land of angels, had it not been for the success of non-violent movement? Indeed the movement is an undoubted success. Although our hearts are filled with sorrow at these disturbances yet are not at all perturbed about the success of our movement. It is hoped that such sorrowful events will not recur in future. The advice of Working Committee offered to workers will be carried out by the whole country.

I am sure that the pain and anguish which Mahatmaji suffered owing to these deplorable occurrences and the way in which he has mourned for the follies of his fellow-beings by observing a continuous fast of 72 hours will deeply move every Indian heart and will disuade him from deviating anymore from the path of order and organised peace.

MR. BHARUCHA REFUTES ALLEGATIONS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Kind friends are enquiring from various places, as to how I am doing, and how it was, that my co-religionists have rushed to assault me! May I say, Sir, that though all along the New Churney Road, stones and sticks were thrown at me, damaging Mr. Belgaumvalla's car and partly injuring the driver, I came away unhurt by the grace of God. As regards this assault, the real culprits are the very few designing persons, who have been spreading vile rumours about me, and have thus infuriated my co-religionists against me during these disturbances in the city. This incident has been misconstrued and misunderstood, more so by my silence in regard to misrepresentation; and I am, therefore, led to deal with these allegations freely and fully:—They say, that I am receiving.

(1) Subsidies from the Swarajya Sabha!
(2) Salary from the Khilafat Committee.
(3) Emolument from Gandhiji!
(4) Pay from the Parsi Rajkiya Sabha!
(5) And help from Mr. S. R. Bomanjee!

Not content with these absurd allegations, which I challenge anyone to prove, they have turned the liquor dealers against me by alleging

(6) That the picketting was suggested and organised by me!

(7) That it was resumed by me!

(8) And that it was carried on vigorously at some places and indifferently at others at my instance!

These statements are absolutely incorrect and unjust; for I have had no hand in the picketting arrangements from start to finish. That is how the designing persons have been working up the communal feeling against me. But they exceeded all sense of humanity and propriety, when they seduously suggested that it was I

(9) Who induced the Victoriawallas to go on strike!

(10) Who instigated them to burst out in violence!

(11) Who incited non-Parsis to deal roughly with the Parsis!

(12) And who even suggested an attack on the Fire Temples!

These rumours—these allegations against me—wild, vice and vicious—upset the minds of my co-religionists, more particularly by those, who were guarding the approaches of the Fire Temple; and it was the latter, that assaulted me near the Cama Baug Agiary. It was then said, that I was in hiding, whilst I was really going round the town dispersing Hindu and Moslem crowds singly on Friday, with Mr. Banker on Saturday, and with Mr. Chotani on Sunday: and interviewing the Millowners' Association Committee on Monday alongwith Messrs. Chotani and Purshotam Dayabhai, and addressing Mill labour at various chawls with Messrs. Bajaj and Nensey in the afternoon. It is thus evident, how grossly I have been misrepresented by some designing persons with a view to depreciate me and my work in my own community. And I have therefore written to the Gujarati papers and offered Rs. 5,000 to any one, who can prove any of the aforesaid allegations against me. My community is dear to me. I am proud of it, despite its failings. I am devoted to it, no matter how it may view my work. And Heaven helping, "what mortal hand can ever untie the filial bond, that I owe to it"?—Yours, etc.,

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

"POLICE AND DISTURBANCES."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In Saturday's issue ("Notes of the Day") you refer to me as "Prof. Scrinzi, whom no one will accuse of sympathy with the 'non-co-operator' or hatred of the Police." As I have never expressed any political opinions I fail to see how you can so confidently and sweepingly express yours on my sympathies or antipathies. I consider your words as an attempt to strengthen your statements and arguments by showing that they are shared by a political opponent. I must resist such attempts to identify me with any one political party. I have always abstained and I intend always to abstain from political strife, for the obvious reason that my interference would be useless. If the English race were materially and morally so weakened that they could not hold India, could an obscure foreigner help them to retain it? And if the Indian people cannot realise for themselves their political aspirations, could a single Italian achieve it for them?

Of course, I claim and exercise the privilege of a free man to examine and criticise events and men! But my opinions are confined to casual discussions with my few intimate friends, who well know my antipathy for all kinds of oppression and all varieties of cant, irrespective of race.

I trust that this very explicit declaration will once for all convince you and others that I shall never allow myself to be dragged into a political struggle in which I can have no place.—Yours, etc.,

G. SCRINZI.

Napean Sea Road, Nov. 26.

AMBALA AUTUMN RACES.

FIRST DAY'S MEETING.

HORSES LEFT IN.

(From our Correspondent.)

AMBALA, Nov. 28.

The following are horses left in for the first day in the Ambala Autumn Race meeting:—

THE TANGRI PLATE.

R. C. Dawn Plate 11-0 Canberra Odo 10-4. Ready made 10-4 Simson 10-0 Vagrant II, 10-0 Dally No Longer 9-0.

AMBALA PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs:

Kishoree 9-12 Better Half 9-5. Iwinder 8-11 Little Eva 8-9 Bonnie Blush 8-8. Jorry B. 8-1. Mavourneen 8-0.

SAND PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mount Pleasant 9-12. Farud 9-3. Vernon 9-1. Lightning 8-11. Garland 8-10 Ronald 8-8. Taiser 8-5. Mensi 8-3. Antonio 8-2. Mohsel 8-2. Ayala 8-1. Fron Metal 7-12. Sambo II, 7-12. Highfield Lady 9-12. Forrard Away 9-11. Mousiue James 9-4. Miss No Name 9-4. Smiling Morn 8-4. Latfarine 7-7. Luna 7-5. Ibis 7-0. Casket 7-0. Feather 7-0.

SUBATHU PLATE.—5 furlongs.

Indian Made 9-12. Credit 8-1. Genuine 7-13. Saraswati 7-13. Moidore 7-13. Patricia 7-13.

LAHORE PLTE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Pritibhoj 10-10. Rajput 10-10. Gold Flake 10-10. Cupid 10-10. Dear Brutus 10-10. Burning D. 10-10. Buckeen 10-10. Legacy 10-7. Samite Etelberga 10-7. Perception 9-9.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I do not know, what led your correspondent, "Pro Bono Publico," to address you on the subject, of the Small Cause Court; whether it was to lessen the burden on the tax-payer, or to point out a decrease of litigation in Bombay. Allow me to point out that the facts on which he relies are both incorrect and misleading. The work in the Small Causes Court has not decreased and is not decreasing. It was with a view to dispose of the large arrears in this court that an additional Judge was appointed. This additional Judge has disposed of a large number of suits, which but for such disposal would have gone to swell the arrears in other courts. Your correspondent can have hardly any idea, of the inconvenience caused to poor litigant or a busy merchant, whose case has been often adjourned, for want of time. To say that the Additional Judge is able to finish his work in the middle of the day, is incorrect. During the last twelve months, there have hardly been four days on which he has been able to rise, before the usual time. On the other hand to reduce their arrears, both the additional and other judges, have had to come on their "off" days, to dispose of pending suits.

The reference to the Chief Judge finishing his board at 2 p.m., is equally misleading. There has not been a single day, when he had to or could leave his court before 5-30 p.m. Suits over Rs. 1000, are now disposed of by the Chief Judge and the Third Judge, and in order that ejectment suits in other courts, may not be unnecessarily postponed, the Chief Judge sends for such cases and tries them in his own court. But for this course, these ejectment suits, where time is the most important factor, would have to take their turn in the general work of the other courts and be considerably delayed in disposal. Even in the High Court a special Judge is appointed, on whose board ejectment suits, are placed with a view to their speedy disposal.

The work of the Small Causes Court has of late considerably increased. The volume of full court work is far larger than it was ever before, and soon a second additional Judge will have to be appointed if the full court work is to be properly disposes of, looking to the growing needs of the city and its public who require that their suits and appeals should be carefully heard and adjudicated.—Yours, etc.,

SORAB B. DADYBURJOR.

Bombay, Vakil's Association,
Nov. 26.

A GIFT TO BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

(Associated Press.)

PRINCE OF WALES' CAMP Nov. 27.

Mr. Hansraj P. Thackersay has offered a sum of Rs. 24,000 to the Bombay University to found a gold medal and a fellowship to be called "His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales" Gold Medal and Fellowship, in order to commemorate His Royal Highness' visit to the University. His Royal Highness has been pleased to accept the offer.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

Mr. H. G. Cocke (of Messrs A. F. Fergusson and Co.) has been elected as the Bombay Chamber of Commerce representative on the Bombay Municipal Corporation in place of Mr. W. Turner Green, who has resigned.

The Bihar Provincial Khilafat Committee has sent Rs. 45,900, its first instalment towards the Angora fund, to the Central Khilafat Committee, Bombay. The sum includes Rs. 7,500 received through Mr. Baitul Mal Phulwari Sharif.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

WIFE MURDERED BY HUSBAND.

DEATH SENTENCE COMMITTED.

Mulji Sadul,
vs.
The King-Emperor.

(Before the Chief Justice Sir Norman MacLeod and Sir Lallubhai Shah.)

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. R. S. Broomfield, Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad. He found the accused guilty of murder and sentenced him to death under Section 302 of the Indian Penal Code.

The facts are briefly these:—

The accused had married three years ago the deceased Bai Aval. He was residing at Ahmedabad. The deceased had left accused and gone to live with one Nanji. The accused had hauled Nanji and Aval before the Fouzdar unsuccessfully. On the day of the murder Bai Aval was with Nanji and others. She was attacked with an axe by the accused, which fractured her skull and caused her death. The accused was arrested by the police.

ACCUSED'S STATEMENT.

The accused stated that Bai Aval was his "natra" wife. He and his wife came to Ahmedabad and resided at Gomtipura Road. Nanji, Gonda, and Popat used to visit his room in his absence. About two months ago, owing to their inducement Aval eloped with them. He went to Nanji and requested him to return his wife, but he drove him away with threats. He lodged a complaint before the police against them. But Umerbhai Fouzdar entrusted Aval to Nanji and did not entrust her to him. He then went to Amreli. There he received a letter from Aval calling him to Ahmedabad and saying that Nanji harassed her. He went to Ahmedabad. He was returning towards Sarangpur gate when he saw Bai Aval, Nanji and others. He caught hold of Bai Aval's hand. Nanji had the axe with him, and he gave a blow with the axe. It fell on the leg of Aval. He was confused and ran away on account of fear. Nanji killed his wife with the axe. He was innocent. Fouzdar allowed the real offenders to go away and involved an innocent man like him.

The Session Judge observed that the facts in this case were admitted. The accused had hauled Nanji and Aval before the Fouzdar unsuccessfully. This was not a case where a stick or similar weapon was picked up in the passion of the moment. The accused was carrying this deadly weapon with him. There were no reasons for considering the evidence of witnesses to be unreliable.

Their Lordships, after hearing the arguments, reduced the sentence of death to that of transportation of life.

A MUSLIMS MEETING.

PLEDGE TO MAINTAIN PEACE.

The Superintendent of the Central Khilafat Office, Bombay, writes:—

A meeting of the prominent Mussalmans of Madanpura, Nagpada, etc., was held at the Central Khilafat Office on the 27th instant. Maulana Abul Kalam Saheb Azad while congratulating them on their preserving peace and order in their quarters during the recent disturbance, explained to them the advantages of the non-violent movement for redressing the Khilafat and the Punjab wrongs and attaining Swaraj. All the Mussalmans present in the meeting pledged themselves to maintain peace and order in their quarters, even under provocating circumstances and made a solemn promise to stick to the principles of non-violence which they had already observed during the recent troubles.

It is, surely, not too late to say something of a photo-play that is now being exhibited. The Kohinoor Film Company as producer of the film "Mirabai" should be congratulated on the progress they are making every day in the improvement of films manufactured in in India. The selection of a subject is a great thing. It goes a great way towards the success of a film. "Mirabai" needs no introduction to Indians. The whole life of "Mirabai" is an interpretation of the significance of coul-force and of the value of devotion to truth. "Mirabai" is Non-co-operator personified so was Prahlad the son of Hiranyakashipu who showed the power of spiritual devotion and non-violent non-co-operation. Both of them bore without protest the tyrannies they were subjected to one after the other. From every struggle against force they came out smillingly, without remorse or feeling of vengeance in their heart. What was the result? Every success of theirs brought in a fresh batch of devotees. "Mirabai" deserves every support and it may be said to belong to a class distinct from the ordinary class of production.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 28.

Business reported in jute shares was mostly in small lots and prices were inclined to go lower. Coal shares were quieter with rather more seller than buyers except for Raneegunge. In miscellaneous section the business reported was on small scale. Cotton shares ruling easier. The following were closing quotations:—Coal Barahoni 17; Bengal 985; Burrakur 47 C. I. Ghusick and Muslia 29/8; Govindpur 25/4 S.L., Marine "A" 15/4 North Kajora 8; North Laikdih 12/8 x.d., Pench River 18/8; Raneegunge (new) 58/8 O.L., Sowardih 10/10; Jute Century 7/4; Clive 20/10 and 21/4 S.L., Howrah 29; Kelvin 611 D.L., and 618/8; Do. Prefs. 101; Kinnison 780 S.L., Bishnauth 11/8; Miscellaneous. Automatic tools 5/4 S.L., Assam Saw Mills 7; Bararee Coke 14/14; Bengal Nagpore Cotton 482/8; Britannia Engineering 7/12; Central Provinces Cement 8/2; Dunbar Cotton 558; Darjeeling Himalayan Rly. Prefs. 69; Eastern Machinery and Engineering 10; Hume pipes 8; Imperial Bank fully paid 1407; Indian Tanners 2/2; Indian Standard Wagon 84 S.L., Indian Iron and Steel old 60 S.L., Kesoram Cotton 17/8; Kesoram Cotton Prefs. 74, S.L., Madan theatres Ltd. 11/10; Purnea Rice 7/12; Pioneer sugar 8/4; Peace Slipway Engineering 2/4; Government Paper 3½ per cent quoted at Rs. 59/14; Small lots 60/2; War Bonds short loans 100/12; 1925, 101; 1925, 101; 1926, 101/6; 1928/101; 1930-31, 101/4 per cent.

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PROSPECTUS ON APPLICATION.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, November 29, 1921.

INDIA IN EVOLUTION.

"India is still waiting for His Excellency the Viceroy to Act.

The Government of Bengal has already taken the first step to put down the Goonda Raj.

Following the order proclaiming "Volunteers" unlawful a number of searches and arrests have been made by the police, and the latest order of the Commissioner prohibits processions and public meetings.

These orders have practically paralysed the activities of the Non-Co-operators in Calcutta.

But it is necessary that similar orders should be applied throughout the whole of India simultaneously and India is waiting from them to be applied."—The "Englishman", Nov. 22.

"Lord Birkenhead pointed out that a strong repressive policy in South Ireland, which some advocated, would never secure contentment."—Reuter's telegram, Nov. 27.

In an English newspaper we come upon the headline "India on the Verge ... of Revolution" and we cannot help but sigh: "Lord, save us from our friends!" The newspaper in question is friendly to Indian aspirations, yet can print a headline of that sort which is calculated further to alarm the English who have charge of India's weal or woe, already knee-deep in repression on a false alarm, as we believe. Such false alarms have power to stir up real dangers. "India in the Course of Evolution" would be nearer to the truth, and much more likely to beget wise counsels in the rulers. Gandhi is not a "revolutionary", India is not bent on "revolution", in the ordinary and accepted meaning of the words. Gandhi is a seer, and the eyes of India have been opened to share his vision of the role of India in the world. It was not Gandhi who roused India suddenly to consciousness. If the state of India is to be described as on the verge of revolution, it should be explained that India has been forced on to that verge, or as we prefer to put it, that point of evolution.

All Asiatics employ moral standards in the realm of politics because they all at heart believe in divine sovereignty. To them the pledged word of a nation or community is more not less solemnly binding than that of an individual; and they recognise a fixed direction towards which men's collective efforts have to tend, unless they are to prove pernicious and lead only to calamity. India supported England in the war upon the understanding drawn from England's wartime propaganda that she was fighting in the way of righteousness i.e. in self-defence, on behalf of the weak and the oppressed and for the redress of wrongs. The Indian Muslims received, moreover, definite pledges from the British Government that their religious obligations would be respected when it came to terms of peace. When the war ended, they soon found that they had been deceived. Those who scoff at the alliance—it is really more than an alliance; it is unanimity—of Hindus and other Asiatics against England's recent policy ignore the prevalence of the belief in the existence of a Higher Law than that of mere self-interest, a belief which is the might of Asia; able to make her countless millions one in opposition to the impact of another theory. The first stage of India's evolution, therefore, was the recognition of Europe's shortcomings after the war; the second, the determination to hold England to her promise and the implications of her wartime propaganda, to force her to obey the Higher Law for her own sake no less than that of India, since, according to every religion, transgression of the Higher Law brings punishment on the transgressor. A little time devoted to their Scriptures would enlighen the officials as to the Eastern point of view in this respect. The Punjab trouble with its exhibition of a racial hatred in striking contrast with the wartime talk of England prepared the way; and the Treaty of Sevres precipitated the non-cooperation movement, and inaugurated the present course of India's evolution.

If the evolution has since then been more rapid than that of almost any nation in the history of the world, that is not India's doing, but the work of England and the English Government of India. India as a nation took up a position; and England and the Government of India by successive actions unfriendly to the Turkish cause and repressive of India's natural sympathy and indignation, have lashed her on from that position to what our contemporary has described as one "on the verge of revolution." Often, both before and since Lord Reading came to India, we have given it as our opinion that the state of India, far from being "dangerous", as some people said, was more hopeful than ever before, because the Indian people had embarked at last upon a natural course of evolution suited to their genius and one that could be modified by experience. We have said that all the "danger" that we could discover in the situation came from the panic misapprehensions of the European element. And we say that even now, when we have seen to what extent such panic misapprehensions, based, as we believe, on doubtful not disinterested information, can mislead the rulers. We can at any rate call attention to the fact, now patent to everyone, that every panic action of the Government in these last years has made things manifestly worse instead of better, from the Governmental point of view; which suggests a wrong diagnosis. We would, if it were possible for us to do so, with all the eloquence at our command, impress upon Lord Reading the necessity of treating India at this moment not as in a state approaching revolution—a word which makes officials and Co-operators lose their wits—but as in a state of evolution, needing friendly help, not punishment. And we believe that it would greatly simplify the task which he has undertaken, and bring his lordship more in touch with Indian sentiment if, while he is in India, he would put aside the European theory of pure self-interest and adopt the standards of the East according to which wrong is wrong and must be righted, no less, between nations than between individuals. Recent developments give him a unique opportunity to throw the whole weight of his power and influence, as Viceroy of India and, speaking on behalf of India, for bringing about a solution of the Turkish question in accordance with justice and the religious obligations of Muslims. The presence of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales gives him no less unique an opportunity to bring about an honourable settlement of the Punjab grievance and the demand for Swaraj in consultation with the people's true representatives and in accordance with the Irish model. That is the only way in which he can demonstrate to the people the genuineness of his anxiety "to redress all legitimate grievances and to remove the grounds of popular discontent." He has been stampeded into sanctioning a policy of repression. But need we draw his attention to the wise words of Lord Birkenhead—who, not many weeks ago, on the eve of the Conference, declared that "the full strength of the Government" would be used to repress Ireland, —that a strong repressive policy in South Ireland would never secure contentment? Once the negotiations had begun even this leader of the "Die-hards" was made to appreciate the view-point of the "rebels" and the wisdom of reconciling them to the Empire. Is it too much to expect a Liberal statesman like Lord Reading to take note of the lesson of the Irish Conference, and to set the machinery of conciliation in motion at once? Repression will never secure contentment. Conciliation is the only way.

Notes of the Day.

"Association of Nations."

Those who have been watching closely the currents and cross-currents of international diplomacy during the past two years, will find it a good deal difficult to believe that the representatives of the various Powers assembled at Washington have, as is given out, really well received President Harding's suggestion for continuing the present international conferences with a view to their possible development into an "Association of Nations." Every one knows that the problems which were discussed at Washington ought properly to have been threshed out in the Assembly of the League of Nations and that President Harding convened the Washington Conference because the League was incapable of inspiring confidence and the American nation was opposed to acknowledging its authority. In fact, every Power, which has sent its delegates to Washington, knows that President Harding's move is calculated further to discredit the representative character of the League and that the Conference is really a rival to the League. The Allied Powers had unwillingly to submit to the invitations to the Conference because they found that they could make no progress in their work of "pacification" of the world without the cooperation of America. And America was too wary to fall into the trap of the so-called League of Nations. An eleventh-hour attempt was made by some of these Powers to forestal the Washington Conference, by inviting America to a conference for an identical purpose in London, but these Powers played their cards too late and the idea had to be hastily given up and the invitation to Washington accepted with as good a grace as they could muster in the circumstances. However well disposed the Allied Powers may be towards the Disarmament and Pacific proposals of America, it is too much to expect them to go into ecstasies over the suggestion to set up an "Association of Nations", which would be a rival to the League, their own handiwork, and which would ultimately be the means of the League's dissolution. We already hear that British opinion is inclined to regard the question as more a domestic concern of America than one of international aspect. But whatever view is taken by the European Powers, so long as America counts and she is not in the League of Nations, the latter will continue to be impotent to do any real service to mankind.

Forgive and Forget.

Being convinced that the paramount interests of the City and the country—namely, the preservation of peace and promotion of real and abiding good-will and brotherhood among all communities—demand that we must all—Christians, Jews, Parsis, Muslims and Hindus—forgive and forget the wrong done, we have entirely closed our columns, since Wednesday last, to correspondence relating to the hooliganism induged in by violent sections of the city's population during the four days of madness. Mahatma Gandhi and leaders of various communities have also appealed for forgiveness and forgetfulness. That appeal no true lover of the city and its future can afford to ignore. Correspondents, however, persist in deluging us with accounts both of personal injury and molestation and assaults to which they were eye-witnesses. However unfortunate their experiences may be, we would implore each and every citizen, in the higher interests of the country, to try to erase from his mind the memory of the wrongs suffered or witnessed by him and to cherish feelings of brotherliness towards members of other communities than his own. We would also ask them not to mind the attempts of certain local journals to fish in the troubled waters of communal passions. As we cannot make room for any correspondence which will have the effect of reviving past unhappy memories, we would request the public not to send us such letters for publication. Our duty henceforth must be to concert joint measures to preserve peace. And we cannot do so better than by organising, as Mahatma Gandhi has suggested, a non-official committee to investigate the losses suffered by those who cannot bear them and to collect the funds necessary for this purpose.

"Limits of Toleration."

Commenting on the "significant unanimity," (to use the language of our Allahabad contemporary, the "Leader") with which Anglo-Indian journals all over the country have been practically demanding the suppression of the non-cooperation movement, the "Tribune," itself a frank critic of some items of the Non-cooperation programme, says:

> "But apart from this aspect of the matter, it is permissible to enquire of those who have been so glibly telling us that the limits of toleration have been reached, when precisely they were themselves in favour of toleration. Have they not from the very beginning been urging the suppression of the movement? If the movement has not, as a matter of fact, been suppressed, it is not for any fault of omission or commission on their part, but is due partly to the fact that the Government has grown wiser by experience and has partially realised the futility of repression, but largely because of the vitality inherent in all such movements. They never come into being for inadequate reasons, and once they have come into being they generally die hard. No amount of stupid doctoring can kill them. No amount of curses and imprecations from interested sources can touch a hair of their head. This brings us to the most vital aspect of the matter. What do these journals really hope to achieve by the campaign on which they have started? They are not children and presumably are neither blind nor deaf. Surely they ought to know that a movement which has captivated the hearts of millions of men cannot be killed by repression."

Lesson of History.

Where, our contemporary proceeds to ask.—

> "in the history of the world has such a movement been killed by force? Was it killed by force in Russia, in China, in Egypt or in Ireland? We flatter ourselves that we live under a Government which, with all its shortcomings, is incapable of using force in the manner and to the extent that it has been used in some of those cases. Well then, if force failed in those cases, is it likely to succeed in this? And has such force as has already been used in this case succeeded? An appeal has been made to Lord Reading to rise to the height of statesmanship. That is an appeal in which we heartily join, though from a fundamentally different point of view. If His Excellency will really rise to this height, he will not for a moment listen to these advocates of repression. He will undoubtedly do all that is really necessary to maintain order but he will rely chiefly, if not solely, on conciliation for killing a movement which nothing else can kill. Let us not be misunderstood. We have made no secret of our opinion that the present non-cooperation programme stands in need of vital revision. But that revision must come from within. We are firmly convinced that such an incident as the Bombay riot, coming on the top of other and lesser incidents, cannot but facilitate the process of this revision. Interference from outside, and especially forceful interference, can only do harm."

War on "Gandhi-cap."

Most of the provincial administrations in India have seen by now the folly of going into hysterics at the sight of the "Gandhi-cap," and have ceased from open persecution of those employees of theirs who prefer to don this particular type of headdress. But some officials in Assam appear to be unable still to overcome the aversion to the cap, and if Mr. Ellis, Sub-Divisional Officer of Brahmanbaria, is to be believed, they have exalted the use of the "Gandhi-cap" to the dignity of an offence under the Indian Penal Code. That we are not exaggerating the truth will be seen from the following notice issued to the public by Mr. Ellis on the 16th instant and quoted by "The Servant":—"The Government has decided that wearing of what are called 'Gandhi caps' constitutes an offence under Sec. 228 I. P. C. Gentlemen are warned that this order has been enforced." That it was not an empty threat he held out was shown by Mr. Ellis, a few minutes after the issue of the notice. Seeing a Khilafat volunteer, named Shabhabali with a Gandhi-cap on his head in his court, Mr. Ellis is reported to have "all on a sudden come out of the court, caught hold of him and dragged him to the court himself, after forcibly taking away the cap from his head." Not satisfied with taking the law, thus, into his own hands Mr. Ellis is further stated to have "tried" and sentenced the volunteer, all within five minutes, to pay a fine of Rs. 10, or in default to undergo simple imprisonment for 10 days. The offending "Gandhi-cap" was, of course, confiscated, as if it were some fire-arm or dangerous explosive substance. It need hardly be stated that the volunteer preferred the prison to payment of the "fine." Unfortunately for Mr. Ellis, matters did not stop with this signal vindication of offended majesty for we learn that following the conviction of the volunteer, Brahmanbaria declared a complete *hartal* and that all the workers and volunteers of the Congress and Khilafat committees, numbering about 50 and also some outsiders paraded the streets. We do not know what effect this has produced on Mr. Ellis. If he cannot have his own way in these matters, we are afraid he may threaten to shake the dust of Brahmanbaria off his feet and retire on proportionate pension.

Subtle Terrorism.

While one can understand the open persecution by an Ellis, it is rather difficult to appreciate the subtle terrorism which some departmental heads exercise when they wish to fight the "Gandhi-cap" but have not the moral courage, like the S.D.O. of Brahmanbaria, to declare the wearing of the cap to be a crime. "Young India" publishes in its latest issue some of the orders issued by the Superintendent of the Vizagapatam Medical School banning the "Khadi" caps worn by the students and suspending and finally dismissing the students for so-called breach of dress regulations. The Superintendent's hatred of the caps took so violent a turn that though the "dress regulations" allowed the use of a black cap, he would not allow the students to wear "Khadi" caps which had been dyed black, because the substance of the caps was still the hated home-spun! So the objection of the authorities was in reality against the material of the cap and not against its colour or shape. Not resting content with suspending the students for so-called breach of regulations, the authorities went to the length of preventing the students from going to their homes during the period of suspension! The "dress regulations", for alleged violation of which the students have been dismissed, are published in "Young India" and make extremely humiliating reading for Indians. The "typical dress" for Indians is described as follows:—"Turban, a long or short coat buttoned up to the neck, trousers, socks and English shoes . . . . if the coat does not button up to the neck, collar and tie must always be worn, whatever the material." Students who wear a "tuft" or who shave the scalp are asked to wear a turban so as to conceal the "tuft" and the shaven head. Indian caps must always be black, but no caps are allowed to be worn on ceremonial occasions. Mahomedans are permitted to wear the Fez on ordinary occasions, "but not at ceremonial observances." Lastly comes the amazing regulation:—"Any student may wear a dhoti, or mundu; he must then go *barefooted* indoors, or wear socks and European shoes." Almost every regulation, thus, requires the Indian student to look down upon the habits, customs, and dress of his own people and humiliates him in the eyes of his fellow-students who may have taken to European ways of dressing. Is it thus that Western teachers teach Indians to love their own country and the "rulers" treat the patriotism of the children of the soil?

The Dakshinamurti—Bhavnagar.

We had occasion the other day to comment on the administration of the State of Bhavnagar and in the course of our comments we referred to the Dakshina Murti Vidyarthi Bhawan of Bhavnagar, which being entirely a people's institution, having a residential school, and a teaching staff of selfless workers who are pledged to a system of education which makes teaching through the medium of the vernacular compulsory, is a unique one in Kathiawar. The school has also Montessari system classes conducted by an expert teacher. It has filled a long-felt want, looking to the paucity of educational facilities and of selfless workers in Kathiawar, or for that matter in Gujarat. A strange fatality, however, dogs the footsteps of those in charge of the management of the institution. A sort of *impasse* has been created on account of the unreasonable, obstinate, and even unfair attitude of some of the members of the Managing Board. It has arisen in circumstances which are of considerable import and interest. It will be remembered that early this year the Gujarat Vidyapith passed a resolution making it obligatory, in effect, upon all its affiliated institutions to keep their doors open to all students, without distinction of caste or creed. Involving as it did the admission of boys of the so-called 'untouchable' classes, the resolution gave rise to a somewhat furious controversy and one or two institutions sought cancellation of their affiliation. The Dakshina Murti Vidyarthi Bhawan, true to its progressive traditions, or rather to the progressive tendencies of the workers who are conducting it, proposed affiliation with the University, much to the disquietude and chagrin of those of the managing body who belong to the orthodox Hindu ranks. But the prudence of the Principal and other teachers succeeded in disarming their opposition and in getting them to acquiesce in a proposal to seek affiliation by a date two years later, by which time the present batch of students would have passed out, and the parents sending their boys in future would have sufficient notice of the nature of the institution.

Need of Arbitration.

Quite a short while ago, however, those gentlemen went back on the resolution, or rather rejected it in an arbitrary fashion. The life-workers resented this naturally and sent in resignations wholesale, which, curious to say, were accepted by, *not* the Managing Committee, but by *two* members only of the Managing Committee of some twenty-five members. The result is that the institution to-day is on the brink of extinction, it being impossible to get workers of the type it is on the point of losing. What shall we say of the constitution of an institution whose Managing Committee has not been chased for about ten years, where meetings are held in disregard of all rules about quorum and other particulars, and two of whose members out of more than a score can accept the resignation of a number of life-workers? It needs, therefore, to be thoroughly overhauled. But before this is done, the first necessity is for such distinguished patron of the institution as Sir Prabhashanker Pattani to throw in the weight of his authority and experice to find a reasonable way out of the *impasse*. We cannot adequately urge on him the importance of maintaining an institution which is to-day the pride of the city of Bavnagar, whose welfare he is interested in promoting as much in his official in his private capacity, because the educational progress of the State depends not little on this institution. Those who have any say in the matter will commit a grave error if they allow the Vidyarthi Bhawan to be wrecked on the rock of obstinacy and prejudice. Probably a reference to thurbitration of an individual of influence acceptable to both the parties might help bring about a solution of the matter quicker than anything else.

WASHINGTON CONFERENCE.

PRESIDENT URGES CONTINUANCE.

"AMERICAN DOMESTIC QUESTION."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 27.
Recd. 12 noon, Nov. 28.

Washington—President Harding's suggestion for continuing the international conferences is universally approved. It is pointed out unofficially, however, that while Britain is always anxious to participate in any movement to promote the peace of the world, the President's suggestion is felt to be at present more or less an American domestic question, on which it would not be proper to express an opinion, until the details are worked out, and the Congress has drafted a scheme fully approved by the American people.

TRADE REVIVAL.

A BRIGHTER SITUATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 27.
Recd. 8 a.m., Nov. 28.

The Rt. Hon. Stanley Baldwin in a hopeful speech at Liverpool said there were more indications of trade revival than there were of the contrary. It was considered that the corner had been turned in the United States while the bottom had been reached in India and there were signs of revival in Japan. Advices from Trade Commissioners in the dominions and South America reported a brighter situation in those countries.

"WORLD RELEASED FROM GREAT BURDEN."

ADMIRAL BEATTY ON NAVAL DISARMAMENT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 27.
Recd. 12 noon, Nov. 28.

Ottawa—In a speech at the Canadian Club Admiral Beatty said the fact that he was able to accept their invitation indicated that on the naval questions all went well at Washington. The governing principles were universally accepted, therefore, if the Conference were to close tomorrow it would have accomplished something towards releasing the world from the great burden of aramaments. The limits imposed were not derogatory to the British Empire, which would be as safe on the sea in the future as in the past.

ULSTER'S ATTITUDE.

"OBSERVER'S" COMMENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 27.
Recd. 8 a.m., Nov. 28.

The "Observer" commenting on the attitude of Ulster says self-interest requires that Ulster should meet the wishes of her large minority and of the southern majority. Ulster is not asked to abandon the special protection of her rights and interests but a prosperous Ulster permanently founded upon loyalist truncheons and bayonets in the teeth of a numerous and hostile minority is an absurd and impossible proposition.

ATTACK ON FRENCH CONSULATE.

INCIDENT CLOSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 27.
Recd. 12 noon, Nov. 28.

Paris.—The newspapers state that the French Government considers that the incident of attack on the French Consulate in Turin is closed, but has telegraphed to Washington, asking that an enquiry be held with regard to the source of false information cabled from there.

ADMISSION OF GERMANY TO CONFERENCES.

M. VIVIANI'S VIEWS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 27.
Recd. 12 noon, Nov. 28.

Washington—Asked regarding the French attitude towards the proposal to admit Germany to be present at the future conferences, M. Viviani replied that France would refrain from discussing the question until those who had violated human rights manifested sincere repentance for a long period.

TURCO-GREEK PEACE.

CONDITIONS TO BE ANNOUNCED SHORTLY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 27.
Recd. 12 noon, Nov. 28.

Paris.—A telegram from Angora says upon the return of Bekir Sami, which is expected immediately, the conditions on which the Kemalists are prepared to conclude peace with Greece, will be announced. A bill will be submitted to the National Assembly, exempting non-Moslems in Cilicia from military service.

GALLANTRY IN WAZIRISTAN.

V.C. TO SEPOY ISHAR SINGH.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Nov. 27.
Recd. 8 a.m., Nov. 28.

The "Gazette" announces that the King has approved the reward of the Victoria Cross to Sepoy Ishar Singh of the 28th. Punjabis for conspicuous bravery and devotion to duty on April 10th near Haidarikach, Waziristan, when the convoy was attacked. Though very severely wounded he charged the enemy with two other men and recaptured a Lewis gun. After that he greatly assisted the medical officer in pointing out the wounded and made innumerable journeys to the river to fetch water for the wounded. He also shielded with his body the medical officer who was dressing the wounded men and only submitted to be evacuated when he was too weak from loss of blood to object.

The following awards are made for distinguished services in the field in Irak:—D.S.O., Major M. G. Lubbock, for conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty during the period from July 30th to August 8th 1920 during the withdrawal form Diwaniyeh to Hillah and especially for darng reconnaissances on August 1st and 4th.

M. C. Lieut. C. E. Littledale for conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty during the attempt to relieve the garrison at Rowanduz between August 28th and 30th 1920.

GERMAN DEBTS TO ALLIES.

CONDITIONS OF MORATORIUM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 27
Recd. 8 a.m., Nov. 28.

A telegram from Paris says the British Government is expected to urge the Reparation Commission to adopt the principle of two years' moratorium for the German debts to the Allies provided the Berlin Government immediately proceeds with drastic fiscal changes, stops the issue of paper money and endeavours to balance the budget.

WIESSBADEN AGREEMENT.

BRITAIN'S NOTE TO FRANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 27.
Recd. 12 noon, Nov. 28.

Paris—Britain has sent a Note to France, asking by what means France proposes to safeguard Germany's other creditors, if the Wiessbaden Agreement is enforced, and declaring that Britain views with concern France's delay in ratifying the financial convention of August 13th.

AMERICAN SOLDIERS LEAVING FOR HOME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 27.
Recd. 12 noon, Nov. 28.

Antwerp.—The American transport "Cantigny" has left for America with six hundred soldiers of the American army of Occupation, and bodies of eight hundred American soldiers killed in France. Other transports, with more American detachments, will sail shortly. It is stated that the American Army of Occupation will be reduced to seven thousand men.

CRICKET IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THIRD TEST MATCH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 27.
Recd. 12 noon, Nov. 28.

Cape Town—In the third Test match the South Africans made 180, of which Zulch contributed fifty. The Australians had made fifteen for no wickets, when the play closed for the day.

LIBERAL LEAGUE'S MEETING ABANDONED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Nov. 26.

A meeting of the Tenants, organised by the Lucknow Liberal League was to be held at Barabanki to-day, to consider the Oudh Rent Bill. The meeting had to be given up as the District Magistrate of Barabanki had some days ago prohibited under section 144 the holding of meetings for two months on the ground that political meetings were recently held to create racial animosity and to bring about hartal and to intimidate loyal citizens. The meeting of tenants was to have been addressed by Pandit Gokarnath Misra, H. Kunzru, and others.

MOPLA PRISONERS.

SUFFOCATION IN TRAIN.

OVER SIXTY DIE.

A Coimbatore correspondent of "The Hindu" writes under date, Nov. 20:—

The early hours of the morning at the Podanur junction were the scene of a tragic incident which recalled to one's mind the dark days of the "Black-hole." When No. 77 passenger train from Calicut to Madras reached Podanur station carrying a closed iron waggon with prisoners numbering hundred from Tirur bound for Bellary camp, it was discovered, when the trapdoor was opened that a number of prisoners were lying dead in the carriage while few others were in an unconscious state. The seriousness of the occurrence was then realised and though it was a little after midnight; available outside help was sought after and they were removed from the wagon along with the bodies. Consequently they had to break their journey.

The Railway medical officer appeared on the scene and the patients were attended to with the scanty supply of materials and available appliances. It was found on a closer examination that 56 out of the 100 were dead due beyond doubt to asphyxia. These 56 corpses were left at Podanur and later consigned to the former destination (Tirur). As regards the remaining 44, the only safe course possible in the circumstances was found to carry them to Coimbatore as the prisoners needed instantaneous and efficient medical aid. By about 6 a.m., they were brought into the Coimbatore station and kept in the lay—by siding. Through some of the passengers who happened to be eye-witnesses at Podanur, the matter was widely known to the public and the news spread like wild fire into every nook and cover of the town, amongst officials and non-officials, European and Indian, men, women and children. Before 7 a.m., the station yard, the platform on all sides were filled with spectators, amongst whom there were also people who were on their heels for the Mass in different Churches. Reserve Police, and Local Police were found hard at work in forbidding the spectators from approaching even the vicinity of the scene as they were, I am told on good authority, ordered by the Railway officials to control the crowd. The disappointment and dismay expressed itself on the face of every eager spectator. Major Forrest, I.M.S., and Sanitary [illegible] sad incident w[illegible] immediately he hurried [illegible] with all the necessary applian[illegible] rials that could be had at such a notice. The patients were attended to properly in spite of the great difficulty felt in the usual course of things to get even a small quantity of water for rendering first aid to the injured. Hacks, that were available in the Station premises could not be procured and a lorry from the firm of Stanes and Co., was got for removing the sick to the hospital and others to the Jail. Thirteen were removed to the hospital, while 25 surviving convicts with six dead bodies were handed to Mr. Clements, the Superintendent of the Central Jail, who found himself in a difficult predicament for want of definite orders to admit them into his jail. Before securing admission into the hospital out of 13, two expired and for the rest every possible aid was given personally by Major Forest, who spared no pains to do all that he could in the circumstances. His services on the scene were much appreciated and tempered the excited feeling of the spectators to a great extent.

Mr. Scot Conard the Superintendent of Police turned up at about eight o'clock just before the last batch was removed from the station. Mr. Masilamani Goundan, the Town Magistrate made his appearance later Mr. G. M. Gaune, I.C.S., the Acting Collector turned up immediately after the transport of these men.

The members of the Muhammadan community who were busy in other ways in [illegible] the poor diverted themselves and [illegible] hartal and communicated promptly notified a hartal and communicated with the jail authorities demanding the production of the corpses, and also asking for information about the taking place of an inquest on the dead. The District Magistrate, the District Surgeon, the Sub-Magistrate, Mr. Mansfield, Town Inspector of Police Khan Saheb G. A. Gulam Hussain Saheb were later in the day present at an inquest held on the dead in the Central Jail. I understand that communications have been submitted to both Imperial and Local governments as well as Earl Cromer, chief of H. R. H.'s staff, giving expression to their feelings of grief. Great sensation prevails.

DELHI CONGRESS COMMITTEE

LEADERS TO BE ENLISTED AS VOLUNTEERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Nov 27.

It is understood that three resolution were passed at the meeting of the Provincial Congress Committee held here last night The first resolution places on record the Provincial Congress Committee's approval of the course of action adopted by their responsible officers in dealing with the critical situation created by local authorities on the 24th instant. The second resolution related to the organisation of national volunteer corps and the appointment of sub-committee, consisting of Messrs. Asa Ali, Sardar Nanak Singh and Mohammad Taqi, to draft rules and regulations with respect to the National Volunteer Corps which was projected in the Working Committee's resolution. The third resolution recommended the advisability of all Congress officer enlisting themselves in the above volunteer corps, but no hard and fast rules have been laid to insist on them.

FRENCH "BLUE-BEARD".

LANDRU'S REPLIES.

CASE OF MME. CUCHET

When Landru entered the court on Nov. 9th., he found many objects that were familiar to him, writes the Versailles correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph." They were the belongings of Madame Cuchet, the first woman he is alleged to have done to death—the pieces a conviction. The well of the court had the appearance of a second-hand dealer's shop. There were articles of furniture, mattresses, clothing, a lamp, an alarum clock, and a number of vases, and all were collected either at the accused's flat or at the garage he rented at Neuilly. These things had a particular interest for the occupants of the tribune, who to-day included people well known in society. Princess George of Greece occupied a corner seat in the front row, which was filled by women wearing costly furs.

President Gilbert entered on what will prove to be the lengthy task of questioning Landru on all the ten missing women. Accused was all attention as the judge related the life-story of Madame Cuchet, and it was clear from his replies to the searching questions put that he had thoroughly prepared his system of defence. He had contended yesterday that his relations with the women were purely commercial—that, knowing that there would be a demand for second-hand furniture, he had made it his business to collect it in the hope of making money. To-day he protected in shrill tones of indignation that at no moment had Madame Cuchet been his mistress. He had made the acquaintance of her son in the Luxembourg Garden. The young man was interested in mechanics, and Landru offered to find him employment. Then he came in contact with the mother, protesting that his relations with her were nothing more than Platonic. "All that I say I can prove," he declared. He further denied that he had ever received money from Madame Cuchet, for he had 10,000f. of his own left him by his father. "But there is no trace of this money," President Gilbert reminded him. Landru was not in the least nonplussed. Was it likely that he was going to put money in a bank in his own name when the police were after him? When he left Madame Cuchet, in August, 1914, she knew the circumstances of his departure, and the best proof of that was the welcome she gave him on his return.

[illegible] the lease [illegible] under the name [illegible] took this precaution in order to blindfold the police, who were still seeking him. Never, he declared, had he passed as the husband of the woman. Here the president quietly observed that this point would be elucidated by witnesses. Madame Cuchet disappeared on Jan. 27, 1915. What had become of her? Accused paused a moment before replying. "We separated after settling up," he declared. "I never revealed the nature of the agreement entered into between us at the investigation by the Examining Magistrate. But it was not contrary to law or to good manners. It was an affair of a private character, and it is not for me to make it known." Landru said this in a tone of vehemence. "But," went on President Gilbert, "you pretend that you held Madame Cuchet's furniture in virtue of an agreement of which you give no proof, and refuse to indicate its nature. The jury will take note of that."

The papers of identity of Madame Cuchet were found in Landru's possession, and when asked to explain this Landru replied that at that time papers were not necessary to enable people to leave France. No doubt Madame Cuchet and her son had reasons for concealing their identity. To the judge's question as to whether they were sought by the police, accused replied that he knew nothing, and that he had no explanation to give on confidences that he had received.

The judge had now finished with Landru, who was taken in hand by M. Godefroy, Advocate-General. Hitherto the Advocate-General, apart from his bouts with Landru's fiery counsel on questions of procedure, had been very quiet. He has a way of putting questions in a purring voice. Landru, knowing that this is the man who will demand his head, leaned eagerly forward so as to catch every word. "You informed the Examining Magistrate that you would explain yourself before the jury," the Advocate-General began, in honeyed tones. "The moment has arrived for you to do so." Landru fixed his piercing gaze upon his antagonist, as though taking his measure. Then he blurted out: "I have never said any such thing. It has never been in my mind to say that I would betray a secret that had been confided to me." There was a moment's silence. Then the purring voice of the Advocate-General was again heard. "Yesterday you told us how you made use of matrimonial advertisements in order to facilitate your commercial operations. To-day you speak of mysterious agreements between you and Madame Cuchet. There are terrible charges against you in the indictment. You would be able to dissipate them by revealing the mysterious agreement of which you have spoken." Landru was ready with his retort. "Do not talk of mystery when there is no mystery," he replied. "There is nothing mysterious about the agreements. They refer to private matter which I refuse to make known." This was said in a firm voice. "Not even if your head is at stake?" asked the Advocate-General. "Yes," replied Landru, with something like a blaze in his eyes.

THE FIRST WITNESSES.

Landru was now showing signs of fatigue, and there was an intervel of a quarter of an hour before witnesses were called. The first was Madame Bazine, a bosom friend of long standing of Madame Cuchet, who had informed her of her approaching marriage with Diard, otherwise Landru. Witness was not at all impressed with her friend's fiance. She saw Madame Cuchet for the last time in November, 1914, and had written to her ten times at Vernouillet, her letters being returned. She was certain that if Madame Cuchet was living was certain that if Madame Cuchet was living she would certainly have communicated with her. M. Folgary, employer of the missing woman, was also convinced that if she and her son had gone abroad he would have heard from them. M. Friedmann, brother-in-law of Madame Cuchet, had seen Diard ten times, was not at all impressed with him, and was, in fact, hostile to the marriage. He was greatly surprised when, at the time of Landru's arrest, he learned that Madame Cuchet had renewed relations with him. Madame Friedmann, sister of Madame Cuchet, was introduced to Diard, and when asked her opinion of him replied that he did not please her. "He is perhaps not handsome," returned Madame Cuchet, "but if you knew how intelligent and distinguished he is. He has the violet ribbon, and with what distinction he wears it!" Witness recognised at Landru's flat a blue dressing-gown belonging to her sister, which, she alleges, subsequently fell to Mademoiselle Segret. She, too, was of opinion that if living her sister would have written to her. Since the disappearance of her sister she had had frequent nightmares, in which she saw her in the act of having her throat cut. But her conviction that her sister had been murdered was not based on these bad dreams. Landru, who had been standing for over four hours, and seemed on the point of collapsing, asked the witness on what she founded her opinion that her sister had been murdered. "What proves it to me," she replied, pointing to the household articles, "are these dear objects assembled here. My sister, who loved you so much, would have been among them if she had been living. Hers was a great heart, and she would not have let you be convicted."

REPRESSION IN PUNJAB.

SIKHS START CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE.

PROMINENT LEADERS ARRESTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRITSAR, Nov. 27.

The rapidity with which events are moving in this province is evidenced by the events in Ajnala, a tahsil of Amritsar district. It was only on Friday that Amritsar District was proclaimed under the Seditious Meetings Act. By Saturday evening eleven arrests had been made for alleged violation of its provisions, those arrested including several leading Sikhs of position and influence. It appears the Deputy Commissioner had gone there to hold a durbar to explain Government attitude in the matter of Sikhs Guardwara's keys. A Sikh Diwan had also been fixed some days previously for explaining the Gurdwara Committee's position. The Deputy Commissioner prohibited the Diwan and arrested five persons for alleged violation of the Act. On receipt of the news at Amritsar, the leading members of the Central Gurdwara Committee proceeded to the spot, distant sixteen miles, by motor cars and offered civil disobedience on the ground that the Diwan was a religious gathering and they were within their rights in speaking on the Gurdwaras' keys questions. Six arrests followed including Sardar Kharaksingh, President Gurdwara Committee and ex-President Sikh League, Sardar Bahadur Mahtabsingh, Secretary Gurdwara Committee, who lately resigned deputy presidentship of the Punjab Council and Government pleadership and two pleaders. The first batch included Sardar Dansingh, President Amritsar City Congress Committee. The prisoners were immediately removed in motor lorries to Amritsar jail.

MAHARASHTRA [illegible] CONFERENCE.

TO BE HELD IN DECEMBER.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AKOLA, Nov. 24.

The Secretary, Berar Provincial Congress Committee requests the secretaries of Maharashtra Poona, Bombay Island, Karnatic and Nagpur Provincial Congress Committees to hold a joint session of these committees. Members of all these committees, as well as delegates selected for the coming Congress can attend this Akhil Maharashtra Conference, which is going to be held on 1st and 2nd December. Communications on the subject may be addressed to Secretary at Akola C-o "Prajapaksha."

Major-General Sir John Humphrey Davidson has arrived at Government House Bombay.

Sir Percy Loraine and Mr. Hadow have left Government House Bombay.

AKOLA BRIBERY CASE.

ADDITIONAL JUDGE CHARGED.

DISTRICT JUDGE AS WITNESS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AKOLA, Nov. 26.

Considerable interest has been aroused by the prosecution of Mr. Harprasad Bhargav, an Additional District Judge of Akola, for alleged receiving of bribe. The prosecution, which is in progress, was launched under sanction, dated 28th October, 1921, of the Governor in Council, C. P., under Section 161, Cr. P. C. The order sets out that the prosecution of Mr. Bhargav is sanctioned "for the offence of bribery under Section 161, I. P. C., alleged to be committed by the said Mr. Bhargav with reference to C. G. Gajadkar and others *versus* Bhagirath and others, No. 27 of 1921, on the file of Mr. Bhargav, Subordinate Judge, Akola. The Court to try the said Mr. Bhargav will be the Court of Khan Bahadur Elijah Jacob, First Class Magistrate, Nagpur, who is hereby authorised to take cognizance of the case and try the case at Nagpur or Akola. For the present, the Public Prosecutor, Akola, will conduct the prosecution." A second order dated the same day as the first conferred on Mr. Jacob the power of First Class Magistrate at Akola, in addition to his own duties.

On the 7th November, 1921, Mr. Joshi, Inspector, C.I.D., Special Branch, filed a formal complaint before the Magistrate, at Akola. The complaint stated, *inter alia* that Bhagirath paid Rs. 2,000, as a bribe to Mr. Bhargav through one Mangalchand in three instalments between 8th and 15th September, 1921, and Mr. Bhargav by accepting the above illegal gratification as a motive for doing an official act had committed an offence under Section 161, I. P. C. On this complaint, the arrest of Mr. Bhargav was ordered, and Mr. Bhargav was released on bail, after being arrested, while he was staying at Nagpur, under orders of the Judicial Commissioner.

APPLICATION FOR TRANSFER.

On the same day—7th November—Mr. Bhargav applied to the Magistrate "that for many reasons it is expedient that in the ends of justice the trial should take place at Nagpur as the trial at Akola will seriously prejudice the accused in the conduct of his case." But the application was rejected by the Magistrate for reasons, which it is not necessary to go into here.

The trial proper commenced on the 11th November, 1921, at the Circuit House, Akola, a portion of which has been improvised as a court. The Magistrate also resides in the same building. The evidence of a large number of witnesses—many of them minor ones—has hitherto been recorded in snatches owing to frequent [illegible] of the trying Magistrate at Nagpur in connection with his other duties. With the recording on Friday of the evidence of Mr. Laxmi Narayan, District Judge, Akola, it may be said that the prosecution evidence is drawing to a close, and there only remains now Mr. Hallifax, the Judicial Commissioner, whose evidence will be recorded on Monday. The cross-examination of the witnesses has been reserved. Mr. Jayavanti of Amraoti assisted by Mr. Cama, a local pleader, is conducting the prosecution, while Mr. R. P. Karandikar of Satara assisted by two of Mr. Bhargav's brothers who are barristers, and one or two of the local pleadors, is defending Mr. Bhargav.

The first witness for the prosecution was Mr. Joshi, the C.I.D. Inspector who investigated the case under an order of the Deputy Superintendent of Police, C.I.D. The second witness was Mr. James, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Akola, who described how at 9-30 p.m. on the 19th September, 1921, Mr. Laxmi Narayan, District Judge, visited him at his house, and how he and Mr. Laxmi Narayan went to Police Superintendent Neilson's house and what followed thereafter including the search of Mr. Bhargav's house at a late hour. A resume of the evidence of Mr. James and one or two other witnesses may be reserved for the present.

DISTRICT JUDGE EXAMINED.

The most important witness for the prosecution appears to have been Mr. Laxmi Narayan, District Judge, Akola, who was examined on Friday, the 25th instant. At the outset, there was a small passage-at-arms between the Court and counsel for the defence when the witness claimed privilege under Section 124 of the Evidence Act and refused to disclose the name or identity of his informant. The section reads: "No public office shall be compelled to disclose communications made to him in official confidence when he considers that the public interests would suffer by the disclosure." Mr. Karandikar however requested the Court to note his objection on this point, so that it might not stand in his way when he came to cross-examine the witness.

In the course of his evidence, the witness—Mr. Laxmi Narayan—stated that on the night of the 19th September, 1921, when he returned home from the club, he learnt that one Gajadkar would be going to Mr. Bhargav's house to give Rs. 5,000 to Mr. Bhargav. On learning this he went to Mr. James' bungalow, and then he and Mr. James went to the residence of the D. [illegible] —Mr. Neilson. Witness told Mr. Neilson of what he had heard and all three of them decided to proceed at once to Mr. Bhargav's house. A hired tonga was [illegible] but as it was slow in coming, witness and Mr. James walked ahead leaving Mr. Neilson to join them in the tonga when it came. On the way they all got into the tonga and went past Mr. Bhargav's house looking for a tonga in which Gajadkar was to have come.

At first they did not notice one and as they were about to turn back, they saw one standing [illegible] the gate of Mr. Gupte,

[illegible]d on Page 8).

AKOLA BRIBERY CASE.

(Continued from Page 7).

vakil. They all went back to where the tonga was standing. The witness alighting from the tonga in which they had come, went up to the other tonga and enquired of the driver as to who had come in the tonga. On being told that Gajadkar had come, they went to Mr. Bhargav's house, where witness found Mr. Bhargav and Gajadkar standing in the verandah. Witness and Mr. James remained with Mr. Bhargav, while Mr. Neilson went away to the District Magistrate for a warrant. On seeing Gajadkar with Mr. Bhargav at such a late hour—about 11-30 p.m.—witness was very angry. But as Mr. Neilson did not come back, witness went home for a drink of water and a smoke, and after finishing the smoke, he went to the District Magistrate's bungalow, where he found the District Magistrate ready with a search warrant. Witness and the District Magistrate drove to Mr. Bhargav's house in the hired tonga of Mr. Neilson.

On arrival at Mr. Bhargav's house, witness told him that they meant to make a search of his goods to find out the money that had been passed to him. Witness said that he explained to Mr. Bhargav that there were open two courses—(1) making a search in the presence of the witnesses, in which case the whole thing would become public and (2) to allow them to see his things for the purpose in which event, it would be done without any fuss and without anyone knowing of it, presently, unless something was found.

THE SEARCH.

Mr. Bhargav asked to be allowed to see the search warrant if they had any, and on its being shown to him, he expressed his readiness to show his boxes. After inspecting the contents of two or three boxes or something like that, said witness, they first of all found some securities—by which he meant share certificates, including some share certificates of the Akola Mills. Witness did not count their number, but thought they might have been about 70 or 80. There was also one share certificate of the Reliance Fire Bricks of Calcutta. But others witness did not notice nor did he remember what they were. While inspecting the contents of the boxes, witness was feeling the pockets of the clothes, when he came upon something in the pocket of a "grey coat"—but witness identified a little later a yellow coloured coat as the one—and on taking out the contents he found a bundle of 59 notes of Rs. 100 each. While witness was counting the notes, the D. S. P. discovered amongst the contents of the same box, more notes contained in an envelope or two. One of them contained four notes of Rs. 1,000 each and one of Rs. 500.

AN ALLEGED REQUEST.

Continuing, witness said that some other notes also were found, but he could not give their details. Another box was opened in which were kept an overcoat and other things. The overcoat was seen by Mr. James—or rather, said witness, it was given to Mr. James to look into, and he found in one of the pockets notes of the value of Rs. 3,000. A little after this, the notes without their description was noted. Witness then thought fit at that stage to leave the house, as he considered it necessary to go to Nagpur immediately and place all the facts of the day before the Judicial Commissioner.

While he was leaving the house, someone suggested that these notes and securities should be placed in a bag and sealed. Mr. Bhargav was asked to lend his seal, but as he had not one, witness volunteered to send his seal and sealing wax if he could find them. Saying so, he left Mr. Bhargav's house and when he had gone on the road, Mr. Bhargav went up to him asking him to help by making the Judicial Commissioner agree to retire him on medical certificate or to let him go away with a resignation. Witness promised he would see to it, and then returned home. At this stage he added that Mr. Bhargav also told him that he had offered to send his resignation along with the man who would bring the seal and the wax. Witness went home and sent his seal with his chauffeur, but when the latter returned, he brought back no resignation. Witness packed up his things and went to the station to catch the Calcutta Mail to Nagpur.

QUESTIONS BY THE COURT.

Asked by the Court if he or anybody else with him had looked at the numbers of the notes, witness said they did not. Witness then identified the overcoat. Continuing to answer questions by the Court, witness said that he would not be able to identify the notes. All that he could say was they were all 59 notes of Rs. 100 each. The witness then added that one of the envelopes bore the Akola Postal Mark of 19th September, 1921. It had a piece of oil-paper through which the name and address could be read. Shown an envelope witness first of all said he would not be able to identify it and then declared it was not the one before the Court. Witness then added that it was very likely the one which contained the notes of the value of Rs. 4,500.

In reply to further questions by the Court, witness gave a fuller description of the envelope, and the Magistrate after looking at all the exhibits, declared that he had none such before him. Witness then chimed in with the explanation that it was his impression. The Magistrate remarked with evident sarcasm in his tone: "It is his impression; that is all." Further questioned by the Court, witness stated that when he and Mr. James and the D. S. P. went into Mr. Bhargav's house, Gajadkar was still there. When Mr. Neilson left for the District Magistrate's bungalow, witness, Gajadkar and Messrs. James and Bhargav remained sitting in the hall. Gajadkar was there till witness left the place to go home for a drink of water and a smoke.

Continuing, he said that all the search was effected in Mr. Bhargav's presence. Mr. Bhargav was helping them by opening the several boxes and handing out the things.

Asked as to why he suspected Mr. Bhargav, witness first of all [illegible] somebody whom he considered [illegible] told him so and he therefore susp[illegible] Bhargav. If witness had receiv[illegible]mation against anybody else, he would do the same thing, he declared, in order to clear up his suspicion or bring truth to light. When the examination of the witness was over, Mr. Karandikar suggested the deposition being read over to witness, instead of its being handed over to him for reading, and the request was conceded.

SOME TECHNICAL EVIDENCE.

The next witness examined was one Marwadi Laxminarayan Sarawgi. This witness spoke to his having had monetary transactions to the extent of Rs. 2,000 or Rs. 3,000 with Mr. Bhargav. Witness neither sent out nor received any money from outside such as Calcutta or Bombay on Mr. Bhargav's account. The third witness was a technical witness from Bombay—the Reference Clerk in the Union Bank of India, Ltd. The witness filed certified copies of Mr. Bhargav's current account with the Bank and extract from the Share Register. Witness, in reply to Court, said that the face value of the share was Rs. 50 of which only Rs. 7-8 had been paid up.

The Magistrate then mentioned to the defence that the technical witnesses cost Government too much money and wanted to know whether they wanted to put off the cross-examination. Mr. Karandikar said that it all depended on the circumstances, but in this case he had no objection to dispose of the witness by asking him a question or two. Witness stated that the current market value of his Bank share was Rs. 5 or Rs. 5-4, i.e., it was quoted at a discount. In the beginning, it had been quoted at Rs. 10, that is, at a premium and the lowest value was Rs. 4 and that was at one time.

One Hazarimal was also called to prove that he was the writer of a letter that had previously been produced before the Court by his employer Mangalchand. As there were no more witnesses for the day, the Court adjourned till Monday.

JHARIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS.

JAMSHEDPUR DELEGATES NOT ALLOWED TO ATTEND.

The following bulletin is issued by the Trade Union Congress:—

The General Secretary has heard with consternation that the Jamshedpur Manager of the Tata Iron and Steel Co., has refused permission to the delegates of the Jamshedpur Labour Association to proceed to Jharia to attend the Trade Union Congress. This high-handed action is looked upon as likely to create a great deal of friction. The following wire has been sent to Sir Dorab Tatas:—

"Have heard with deep regret that Jamshedpur refused permission delegates workers attend Jharia Trade Union Congress. Kindly order at once granting permission.'

Information has been received from England that Mr. Montagu was interviewed by our representatives regarding the protection and registration of trade unions with satisfactory results although Mr. Montagu said that he was not then in possession of the Circular issued on the subject.

The President-elect of the Jharia Trade Union Congress Mr. Joseph Baptista left last night for Jhariah accompanied by delegates from Bombay.

All preparations are now complete at Jharia and the second Session from the tremendous enthusiasm displayed by workers all over India bids fair to be momentous in the history of Labour in India. The President arrives at Jharia on the 29th instant.

BREACH OF PEACE!

BOYCOTT ACTIVITY.

The "Servant" publishes the following Associated Press Message from Patna of Nov. 23:—

The following notice has been served upon Babu Ram Charan Sanyal, President Gobindpur Village Congress Committee:

"Whereas it appears from the report of the President *Panchayet* of Sagorekandi that you take part in objectionable meetings, and are thereby instigating and exciting people to boycott foreign cloths and goods, and therefore, a serious apprehension of breach of the peace is found in the locality, you are, therefore, hereby forbidden not to take part in such objectionable meeting in future.

PROPHET AND COW-KILLING.

Mr. A. Hamid Khan, Member of the Working Committee, and late Mahomedan Secretary of the All India Cow Conference Association has addressed the following letter to the Editor of the "Servant":—

Sir,—With reference to the letter from the Hon'ble Mr. A. H. N. Wazir Ali, B. A. M. L. C., which appeared in the *Englishman* of the 24th September 1921 I beg to point out that the gentleman has overlooked the fact that while our Prophet sacrificed thousands of camels he performed the Qurbani (sacrifice) of one cow only once in his life time. All the teachings of our Prophet are based on economic principles which require the preservation and not the destruction of all milk giving animals. He is probably not aware of the steps that are being taken by the All India Cow Conference Association regarding the removal of the pernicious "phooks" process, and feeding the cows with mango-leaves with the object of extracting "puri" from their urine a process which makes the cow quite lean in a very short time and results in their death ultimately.

KHILAFAT PROPAGANDA.

LARGE SABSCRIPTIONS FOR ANGORA FUND.

(From a Correspondent.)

BAHRAICH, Nov. 26.

The Oudh Khilafat Deputation, consisting of Maulana Silamatullah, Shaikh Shaukatali, Hakim Bashirahmad, Pandits Jagannath Prasad Shukla, Kashi Prasad and Manzorhusan visited Bahraich for propaganda and collection of subscriptions for Angora Fund. Maulana Silamatullah addressed the congregation after Juma prayers on Khilafat. In the evening at clock tower, a mass meeting of the public was held in which the Maulana presided. In opening the meeting he again explained the necessity of Khilafat organizations and Swaraj. Pandit Jagannath Prasad Shukla spoke on Swaraj and Swadeshi.

The meeting was further addressed by Messrs Hakim Bashirahmad and Manzoor Hasan who appealed for Angora Fund. The effect was marvellous and over Rs. 50,000 have been collected. Another mass meeting will be held to-day in which fresh elections to the Khilafat Committee will take place.

KARNATAK CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

(From a Correspondent.)

BIJAPUR, Nov. 25.

The fresh general body of the Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee met at Bijapur on the 25th and 26th November for the purpose of electing representatives from Karnatak to the All-India Congress Committee. The following 15 gentlemen were elected.

Messrs. Majli Karguppikat, Sheshgirao Datar of Balgaum, V. N. Joshi, N. S. Harbikar Vasudeorao Umachgi of Dharwar, Kowjalgi J. M. Deshpande, and Kem Bhavi of Bijapur, K. S. Ardashivrao and Bhojirao of Mangalore, D. H. Rangrao of Bellary, Manpunathrao Kirkee of Karwar and three Mahomedans, viz., Mr. Diwansaheb Janvekar, Haji Siman Shet and Mahomedsaheb Puttur, Officer Bearers, with Mr. Jangadharao Deshpande, as President of the Provincial Committee, were also elected.

Election of 320 delegates to the ensuing Congress also took place.

MEERUT CITY GAGGED.

HOUSES OF LEADERS SEARCHED.

(From a Correspondent.)

[illegible] Secretary, for two [illegible] the President of the Khilafat Committee and Kazi Bashiruddin Ahmad, Secretary, Khilafat Committee, were searched to-day by the Police. Volunteer belts, numbering 111, and papers relating to the volunteers and Khilafat Committee were taken away. A large number of people had gathered outside the houses and behaved peacefully.

MAULVI MAUZURUL HAQUE GAGGED.

(From a Correspondent.)

JAGATSINGHPUR, Nov. 26.

Maulvi Mauzurul Haque Siddeque Kasara, of the Behar Provincial Khilafat Committee, deputed to organise in Orissa, was touring in Cuttack district when he was gagged under section 144 for two months by the District Magistrate of Cuttack at Jagatsinghpur.

GAUHATI N. C. O. SENTENCED.

(From a Correspondent.)

GAUHATI, Nov. 26.

Mr. Triguna Barua Nayak of Gauhati Swaraj Sevaks was tried by Mr. Bentick, Deputy Commissioner. Mr. Barua in the course of his speech is alleged to have said humourously that policemen would not bite and so people should not be afraid of them. The complainant further said that this made him angry and that if had protested, there might have been a breach of the peace. The Magistrate found Mr. Barua guilty under section 504 I. P. C., although the witnesses did not support the complaint, and sentenced him to a fine of Rs 50 or one month' imprisonment in default, Mr. Barua did not defend but only made a statement. He preferred to go to jail. He was quite cheerful all along.

Three other volunteers Messrs Mahidhar Barua, Kanak Nath and Umakantadas were arrested yesterday in the court compound for alleged disobedience of orders under Section 144 I. P. C.

WEAVING EXHIBITION.

(Associated Press.)

PATNA, Nov. 28.

The All-India Weaving Exhibition was opened to-day by the Chief Justice Patna High Court. Amongst those present, were Hon. Harikishan Lal of Punjab and Hon. Chintamani of U. P. In his speech Hon. Fukkeruddin expressed regret at the absence of His Excellency Lord Sinha who was to have presided at the opening ceremony and to whom the inception and the growth of the idea of the Exhibition owed very much and said that it would be misfortune not only for this province but for the whole of India if he was compelled by ill health to retire. The Chief Justice also gave expression to the same sentiments. Speaking of Handloom Weaving the Hon. Fukkeruddin said, it was still the largest cottage industry in India producing more than one quarter of total amount of cloth consumed in India and instead of declining as might have been expected had gained ground since 1900.

ASSAM CONGRESS COMMITTEE

ORGANISATION OF VOLUNTEER CORPS.

(From our Correspondent.)

GAUHATI, Nov. 28.

The newly formed Assam Provincial Congress Committee met yesterday. New office bearers and All-India members were elected. Assam congress organisations were instructed to follow the Working Committee in order to educate the people in non-violence and complete the programme as laid down by the All-India Congress Committee. A new corps of volunteers was formed according to Congress order. All the leaders of the Province, about one hundred in all, have already enlisted as volunteers in the new corps. The duty and aim of the present corps being to create a non-violent atmosphere, preach Swadeshi and do social service.

DELEGATES TO CONGRESS FROM AMRITSAR.

(From a Correspondent.)

AMRITSAR, Nov. 26.

The following gentlemen have been elected delegates for the Indian National Congress, Ahmedabad.

City Amritsar: Dr. Santram Seth, Dr. Santram Arora, S. Labmansingh, Shrimate Sukhwantkaur, S. Hissamdin, Dr. Kirparam S. Mahansingh, L. Hemsraj, Pt. Durgadas Ved. H. Gurditsingh Banter.

Dist. Amritsar: L. Ruplalpuri, S. Dansingh, S. Jaswantsingh, L. Mulkraj, Pt. Kotumal, L. Dewanchand, S. Sarmukhsingh, Dr. Bashir.

BERAR-NAGPUR JOINT CONFERENCE

(From a Correspondent.)

AKOLA, Nov. 26.

The Berar Nagpur Joint Provincial Conference meets at Akola on the 3rd December at noon. All Maharashtra leaders will attend. Barrister Jaiker is to preside. Preparation is going on vigorously. A big gathering is expected. The Provincial Congress Committees of Karnas, Poona, Bombay, Amraoti, Nagpur will meet in the joint session at Akola on the 1st December at noon for deliberation of the program for 1922. People wishing to attend [illegible]rite to the Secre- Akola.

ANGORA FUND.

COLLECTIONS IN KARACHI.

(From a Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Nov. 28.

Vigorous efforts for collections for Angora relief are going on in Sindh.

The butcher community of Karachi held a meeting yesterday. As a result of the meeting rupees four thousand were collected for the Angora fund. Chief among the donors were Pirbux Hotelwalla, Rs. 250, Pirsahib Jhandewalla, Rs. 1,125. Maulvi Mahmed Sadique collected Rs. 2,000.

The Khatri and Menon communities are astir and holding meetings for the purpose.

THE KABUL MISSION.

(Associated Press.)

PESHAWAR, Nov. 28.

Though Mr. Pipon with most of the Kabul Mission is now on his way back to India, Sir Henry Dobbs is staying on a few days at Kabul at the Amir's request to settle a few details regarding our future relations.

BEHAR COUNCIL

(Associated Press.)

PATNA, Nov. 28.

At the Behar and Orissa Legislative Council to-day, the Patna University Amendment Bill was passed, which provided that in future the two Ministers and one Executive Member be ex-officio Fellows of the University, instead of three Executive Members as heretofore.

The Hon. Das introduced the Behar and Orissa Municipal Bill which is undergoing consideration.

INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER.

RECLAMATION SCHEME.

Mr. W. T. Halai has given notice of the following resolutions to be brought before the next quarterly general meeting of the Chamber:—

That this meeting condemns as unnecessary and wasteful the Bombay Backbay Reclamation Scheme.

That the Chairman of the Chamber is hereby required to tender his resignation on the Board of the Advisory Committee of the Bombay Development Department.

That the Secretary of the Chamber be and he is hereby directed to request the Hon'ble Mr. P. C. Sethna, member of this Chamber, to forward to the Chamber any correspondence the latter gentleman may have had with the Development Department on the subject of the sentinel waggons for publication by this Chamber.

That the members of this Chamber representing this body on the Local and Imperial Councils be requested to forward to this Chamber a report of what they have done in the said Council as representing this Chamber and they be further requested to send in future such reports within a month from the Council Sessions being over.

PRINCE AT AJMER.

LECTURE AT "ETON OF INDIA,"

(Associated Press.)

Ajmer, Nov. 28.

His Royal Highness after being received at the Railway Station drove in procession to Anasagar bund escorted by 118th Battery R. F. A. The route was prettily decorated and the Prince was cheered by clusters of people gathered at the places.

Arriving at the Baradan His Royal Highness was received by the Chief Commissioner and Major Ogilvie. After inspection of the Guard of Honour, he entered the Marble Hall of Baradan where he was received by twelve ruling princes of Rajputana and Mehtar of Chitral. The Prince passed along the row of hereditary and non-hereditary landlords and coming to another spot received the Municipal Address which gave a lengthy history of Ajmer and its war activities since 1914.

PRINCE'S REPLY.

H. R. H. the Prince speaking at the Mayo College said:—I am very grateful for the enthusiastic and loyal welcome which the Mayo College has extended to me. I have been looking forward, particularly to my visit to Ajmer, because I knew I should catch a glimpse of Eton of India of which I have so often heard. I have met several of your old boys during the past few years in England and I have felt that I should like some day to see the College of which they speak with such affection and pride. I can well imagine the lasting impression which the school life in these fine buildings and among these beautiful surroundings must produce on boys who are privileged to come here and the States which have founded and endowed this institution with the help of Government of India may well be proud of what has been done. It is true as your Principal has said that your college lacks antiquity and inherited standards of Eton but its life has been long enough to build up a sound tradition and high ideals of its own. Nobility and birth is the qualification for the entrance to the College and each one of you come here with your duty marked out to play a part worthy of your ancestry. Rajputana is the home of chivalry and has splendid pages in its history. Everyone of you here cannot only make your college worthy of your own family annals but can also inspire its life with influence of those glorious Rajput traditions which surround you and in which you have been brought up.

BAN ON MEERUT.

MEETINGS PROHIBITED.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 28.

An Hardoi message says:—Police searched the Congress and the Khilafat offices at Shahabad and took away a quantity of documents. The House of Mr. Mirza Ali Ahmed Beg, President of the Khilafat Committee, was also searched and papers taken away.

Meerut City has been served with a notice under Section 144 Criminal Procedure Code not to hold any meeting promoting civil disobedience, hartal or boycott for two months. The houses of the office bearers of the Khilafat Committee were searched and volunteer belts and papers were taken away.

HARTALS IN FUTURE.

PRECAUTIONS BY BENGAL GOVT.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 28.

With a view to preventing intimidation for the purpose of Hartal in future the Government of Bengal is issuing leaflets for distribution among the working class population, assuring the public that it is determined to use all force at its command to prevent any interference with lawful business of the residents of Calcutta.

DAYANAND DAY IN LONDON.

(From a Correspondent.)

LONDON, Nov. 3.

Professor Balkrishna of the Gurukula Kangri organised the Dewalee and Dayanand death anniversary celebrations on the 29th of October in the Shakespeare Hut, Keppel Street, London. The meeting was preceded by a short *sociale* when tea was served to the visitors. The whole function lasted for two hours from 4 to 6 p.m. The spacious halls of the hut were thickly packed up by Indians and Englishmen, Indian ladies being in their national costumes. Sir C. Sankaran Nair was in the chair and prominent gentlemen took part in paying a great retribute to the memory of the great reformer. Sir M. M. Bhownagree, Sir Denison Ross, the Director of the Oriental School of Studies, Dr. Thomas, Superintendent of the India Office Library, Mr. Polak, Professor Balkrishna and Mr. Sunderdas, an ex-President of the Bombay Arya Samaj, made short speeches suited to the occasion. Mr. Krishna Vir's song on Non-Cooperation often elicited uproars of laughter and loud cheerings, while the music of Miss Atkinson, Mr. Udaya Shankar, Mr. Malick and Pandit Sham Shankar was also appreciated by the audience. The gorgeous dresses of the ladies, the brilliant coloured lights, the great attendance, the presence of many prominent ladies and gentlemen of all creeds and shades of opinion, the enviable arrangements made by the authorities of the hut, all contributed to the splendid success of the meeting.

ALLEGED DISOBEDIENCE OF ORDERS.

SIKH LEADERS ARRESTED.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Nov. 28.

The following Press Communique is issued:—In compliance with the orders of Government the Deputy Commissioner of Amritsar arranged to hold a Darbar of leading Sikhs of Ajnala tahsil at Ajnala on 26th of November. This was duly notified. The District Congress Committee announced the intention of holding a counter meeting at Ajnala on the same date. This intention was proclaimed by the issue of an advertisement. The Seditious Meeting Act having been imposed upon the District, the Deputy Commissioner passed an Order under Section 5 of the Act, forbidding the holding of the Congress meeting at Ajnala. This order of the Deputy Commissioner was proclaimed in Amritsar and was communicated to the Congress Committee and to Sardar Dan Singh and Sardar Jaswant Singh. Despite this order a meeting was held and Sardar Jaswant Singh and Sardar Dan Singh, Dina Nath, Editor of the "Bard" newspaper, Tejsingh of Samundra and Harnam Singh Zaildar were arrested.

The information was subsequently received from the President of Parbandhak Committee that he and others were about to make speeches at a second meeting convened at Ajnala. The Deputy Commissioner and the Superintendent of Police proceeded thither and found the meeting had already commenced inspite of the promulgation of order of the Deputy Commissioner, to the contrary. The Superintendent of Police under the instructions of the Deputy Commissioner proceeded to the meeting and arrested Sardar Kharak Singh, Sardar Bahadur Sardar Mahtab Singh, Sardar Gurcharan Singh, Pleader, Sialkot, Sardar Bhag Singh, Pleader, Gurdaspur, Sardar Hari Singh, Pleader, Jullunder and Master Sundar Singh of Lladapur.

These gentlemen were not handcuffed but were taken by motor car to Amritsar jail.

FISCAL COMMISSION.

PROGRAMME OF WORK.

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, Nov. 28.

The Indian Fiscal Commission arrived in Karachi on Saturday by S. S. Neuralia.

The Commission has been appointed in accordance with the recommendations of the Committee of the Indian Legislative Council on the 1st March last. The Committee is composed as follows:—President, the Hon. Ibrahim Rahimtulla, Kt. C.I.E., Vice-President, Professor J. M. Keynes, M. A. C. B. Members: Mr. T. V. Seshagiri Ayyar, M. L. A. (from Madras) Mr. Ghaneshyamdas Birla M. L. C. (from Calcutta) Professor J. C. Coyajee, B A, L L B (from Calcutta) the Hon. Sir Manekjee Dadabhoy, Kt. C. I. E. (from Nagpur) Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas M. L. A. (from Bombay) Hon. Sir Edgar Holberton, Kt. C. I. E. (from Rangoon) Mr. R. A. Mant, C. S. I., I. C. S. (from Simla) Mr. Narotam Morarji (from Bombay) Mr. C. W. Bheder, C. B. E., M. L. A. (from Calcutta) Sir Montagu-De Webb, Kt. C.I.E. C.B.E. (Karachi). Secretaries Mr. H. G. Haig, I.C.S., Secretary, and Mr. E. Rogers, Assistant Secretary. With the exception of Professor Keynes and Mr. Rhodes all the members of the Commission are now in Karachi.

The Commission will commence its public sittings to take evidence at the Collector's Cutcherry at 11 a.m. to-day when the evidence of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce and the Indian Merchant Association will be considered. Messrs E. L. Price and R. Moores statements will also be examined. Tuesday 29th instant will be given to the Karachi Import Grain Merchants Association, Professor S. S. C. Shahani and Mukta Harkishindas Gurudinomal of Hyderabad. On Wednesday the 30th instant Messrs. B. F. Jones and Gopaldas Jhamatmal of Hyderabad will give evidence. The statements of other witnesses will be received and examined probably on Thursday. The time table of the Commission so far as at present known is approximately as under:—Karachi arrive 26th November; Lahore 3rd December, Delhi 10th December, Cawnpore 16th December, Calcutta, 5th January 1922; Rangoon 23rd January; Madras 30th January; Bombay 20th February 22; Delhi 8th March 22; Simla, March or April. The Commission's report will probably be issued in May or June next.

WOMEN PLEADERS.

APPLICATION REJECTED.

(Associated Press.)

PATNA, Nov. 28.

At the Patna High Court to-day orders were passed rejecting the application filed by Miss Sudhangsu Bala Hazra B.L. for permission to practice as a lawyer. The [illegible]ground given by their Lordships were generally the same on which application of Miss Razina Guha was rejected by the Calcutta High Court.

A Karachi message of November 28 states that yesterday, a Sindhi engine drifer, aged 35 was b[illegible] ought to Civil Hospital, hands and face very [illegible] badly injured as a result of explosion in a [illegible]ine, gun powder and honey supply of glyce[illegible] high explosive bomb. His constituent of [illegible] he was making fireworks and authoritie[illegible] are closely watching the case.

WHAT IS ABUSE.

BY M. K. GANDHI

A correspondent from the United Provinces writes:

Now-a-days the atmosphere is surcharged with clamorous denunciations against the Government. Almost all have on their lips an inexhaustable fund of abuse for it. Every-one calls it wicked, uncivilised, and what not. Every one, as it were, makes it his special study how to out do the rest in abusing the Government. Practically every speech is a mere list of invectives and imprecations. Not a single lecture but is replete with effusions and fulminations, and the fun of it is that only such a lecture is called soul-stirring. In short, the thing has come to a head. It has become a fashion as it were.

I for my part heartily abhor this evil. Fuming and fretting, in my view, is indicative of weakness. It shows the total dearth of energy in doing real work on the part of the speaker, who wants to draw a veil on it by thundering forth before his audience his abusive eloquence. In my strict view of the matter no angry word not even against the Government, should be uttered. True, we are an injured nation, and our anger is a righteous one. But should we give vent to that anger by abuse? Should we direct our energy in this channel? On the contrary should we not profitably utilise whatever amount of energy we waste in abuse in doing substantial work? Surely abusing is not doing real work, nor is it a service to the mother-land.

Violence, to me, does not mean actually assaulting and killing others, but covers also bad language. If so, I cannot see how to justify your own use of the epithets, "satanic," "devilish" and "barbarous" for the Government. There is not the least shadow of doubt that these words come under violence, but that you being the apostle of non-violence utter violence is even in dream unimaginable.

So much for abusive language. Now I take up another question. You always say that you and your followers have arrayed yourself against the English Government, and not against Englishmen. While you hate the system and want either to mend it or end it, you have absolutely no ill feeling towards Englishmen themselves. Clearly therefore, though you want to do away with the system, you do not desire to expel the English. If so, even those who claim to be your true followers have not fully imbibed this high principle. I may substantiate this with a typical instance. In the U. P. Political Conference recently held at Agra Pt Jawahirlal Nehru, while advocating the boycott of foreign cloth, said that if there were any who earnestly desired to expel the English from India, he was one of them, and the means he had found for achieving this was only Swadeshi. This has appeared in the press, and I think you might have read it. Now can Pt. Jawahirlal Nehru be said to have understood your doctrine which makes us differentiate between a man and his action, so as to make it quite possible for us to condemn the man's action without bearing any ill will towards him? Here at least I can emphatically say, that Nehruji's words can be justified in no case, but still I want to know whether you approve or disapprove of them.

In so far as non-co-operators indulge in *abuse*, it is undoubtedly violence, and a breach of the pledge of non-violence. But I must dissent from the opinion that "practically every speech is a mere list of invectives and imprecations." I assure the writer that the speeches are as full of invectives against ourselves as against the Government, and they are more full of argument in favour of non-violence, Hindu-Muslim unity and Swadeshi than of invectives. The best proof of my statement perhaps is, that the people have made such wonderful response in all these three matters. Surely the people have not made the progress without having been effectively appealed to.

But after all what is abuse? I find, that the dictionary meaning is "misuse, perversion, bad use." When therefore we call a thief a thief or a rogue a rogue, we do not abuse him. A leper takes no offence being described as such. Only the man using a particular adjective must mean it and be prepared to prove it. I am therefore unable to condemn the use of adjectives in every case and on every occasion, nor is the use of condemnatory adjectives always a sign of violence. I am fully aware, that the use of even deserved adjectives may be a sign of violence as it would be when it is used to excite violence against the person condemned. Condemnation is legitimately used when it is employed to wean the person from his bad habit or the audience from association with him. The Hindu Shastras are full of condemnation of evil-doers. They have pronounced curses upon them. Tulasidas who was the quality of mercy personified has filled the Ramayana with adjectives against the enemies of Rama which it would be difficult to excel. Indeed the names themselves chosen for the evil-doers are significant of their qualities. Jesus did not hesitate to draw down divine wrath upon those wrom he called a generation of vipers, hypocrits, whited sepuichres." Dudhad did not spare those who killed the innocent goats in the name of religion. Nor are the Koran or the Zend Avesta free from such use. Only all these seers and prophets had no evil intention in them. They had to describe persons and things as they were and resort to language so as to enable us to make our choice between good and evil. Having said this much, I am at one with the writer that the more sparing we are in describing the Government or the Governors, the better it is for us. There is too much passion and too much evil in ourselves to warrant the constant use of offensive language. The best use we can make of this Government is to ignore its existence and to isolate it as much as possible from our life, believing that contract with it is corrupting and degrading.

I have said repeatedly that this movement have forced upon us. I have not read Pandit Jawahirlal Nehru's speech referred to by the correspondent, but I know him too well to believe that he could have said what is imputed to him. I know, that he does not desire their withdrawal from wanton delight and that he will be the first man to harbour as a bosom friend every Englishman who is a lover of India and who wishes to remain as her servant indeed. Nor even in an independent India, do we contemplate prohibition against the residence of Englishmen in our midst on terms settled by the future state of our hope.

BARDOLI NEWS.

ANOTHER 16 PLUS 1 IN SURAT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Nov. 25.

The outgoing Committee of the Surat Municipality had made room, they said, for the N. C. O.s and hence had retired after issusing a manifesto signed by 16 plus 1. Similarly, we had an amusing manifestation of the same number in the local bar, with the difference that this 16 plus 1 did not go out, but persisted in giving an entertainment to Mr. Justice Crump, one of the puisne Judges of the Bombay High Court, who was here on his inspecting visit to the local courts, and was the guest of the District Judge. It was suggested that the local bar should entertain him and give him a party in these times of famine, high prices, and disturbed atmosphere. So, when sense of the members of the bar was informally taken, it was found that many members were unwilling to give any such party. That redoutable champion, Mr. Thakorramji, in his individual capacity, however, called a meeting of the bar. Unwilling members, met together under protest and questioned the right of calling such a meeting at such a short notice. But it was not heeded. Ultimately, votes were taken on the question of giving the proposed entertainment when some members refrained from voting. But when the poll was demanded it was found out that there was equal number of votes on each side, viz, 16 for aye and 16 for nay. But one member of the Bulsar bar was present and he was also allowed to vote in this meeting of the Surat Bar. And thus was made up this 16 plus 1 and the proposition carried! One does not know if Mr. Justice Crump would have ever consented to such an entertainment, if the above facts had been reported to him.

News reach here every day of the preparations of the District Officials, on one side, and of the people, on the other, in Bardoli as to the commencement of Civil Disobedience there. The District Magistrate of Surat is going to have his camp shortly there. Already the District Deputy Collector, who is there, is obliged to vacate the premises of a ginning factory he had occupied for his camp purposes. People are anxiously awaiting Mahatma Gandhiji's arrival.

FRESH TIDE OF REPRESSION

VICEROY'S PONTIFICAL BLESSINGS.

From Our Own Corres ondent.

DELHI, Nov. 26.

Lord Reading gave, as it were, his pontifical blessings to the fresh Tide of Repression that has been inaugurated under the auspices of some provincial governments in the wake of recent events in Bombay. Since the Viceroy's return from Bombay, where he had personally witnessed and heard the nature of the deplorable. disturbances, speculaton has been rife in Delhi as to the future attitude of the Governmenh of India in regard to the national movement for Swaraj, the principal plank in the programme of which is the boycott of foreign cloth by peaceful persuasion.

A splendid opportunity to make his position clear was offered to-day to the Viceroy on whom waited a deputation of the Punjab Chamber of Commerce, a body which seems to suffer more under the Montagu dispensation than under the Minto-Morley act in the matter of representation on the legislative council. Lord Reading taking advantage of this occasion, declared that the full strength of Government would, in future, be exerted to vindicate law and order because in some quarters intimidation and consequent coercion, which, in the opinion of the ex-Chief Justice of England, is only another form of violence and was therefore unlawful, were practised with considerable effect. This conduct cannot be permitted and must be stopped, was his bold determination. Of course, Government have no desire, he said, to interfere with the lawful activities of the political parties however opposed to them but they cannot allow any political activity to impose its will upon the country. This, in other words, means that non-co-operators cannot hereafter have their own way and they must either stop their agitation or suffer the consequences.

IF YOU ARE ELDERLY.

Wear wellcut and well-made clothes.

Dark colours will probably suit you best.

Dot not have your sleeves or your skirts too short.

Avoid too high heels.

A softening effect such as a little tulle or real lace is becoming at the neck.

Ignore fashion unless it becomes you.

In fact always bear in mind that

PHILATOLIC EXHIBITION.

PRIZE WINNERS

But a short month ago a small body of Bombay stamp collectors decided to celebrate the visit of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales by the inauguration of an Exhibition of the old stamps of India and the near East and the result is now to be seen by the public in the Prince of Wales Museum. The officials are:—President the Hon. Sir Norman Macleod, Vice-President W. Renot Esq. C.I.E., I.C.S., Hon. Secretary Capt E. M. Gilbert-Lodge Hon. Treasurer K. A Cama Esq., Committee, Messrs. Basel A Lang, K. D. Cooper, B. D. Pudumji and M. S. Tannen.

This is the first Exhibition of Stamps ever held in the Bombay Presidency and in its completeness is probably the finest. The stamp are arranged in over fifty large frame placed upon tables in the centre of th Pictures Gallery in two avenues each about fifty feet in length. The competition for medals has resulted as follows:—Gold medal for the best specialised collection of India presented by Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy awarded to Dr. K. D. Cooper. This collection is famous throughout the stamp-collecting world and contains the rarest issues of India from 1854 in complete unused sheets and also in large used blocks. Several of the single stamps shown are unique and of the greatest possible rarity. A gold medal for the best General collection presented by the committee is awarded to Khan Bahadur V. D. Pudumji. This collector's exhibit shows the rarest and choicest items from collection, the result of over 30 years work India, Ceylon, Mauritius and British colonial stamps generally are shown in great variety. The rarest items of each country are here. Further the most valuable stamps of Tuscany, Italy, France and other European countries are to be seen the "pieces de resistance" being the 51, 84 and 120 para stamps of Moldavia which are the rarest stamps ever issued in Europe. The War stamps "Baghdad in British occupation" and "Bushire in British occupation" are shown in fine blocks many unused and of great rarity. The Silver medal for the collection of India second in order of merit is awarded to K. H. Cama Esq. and this is also a very fine collection of all the issues in unused and used blocks. This collector also shows an extremely fine collection of the early issues of Ceylon., the rare "pence" issues are complete and there are many rare unused blocks of the stamps issued in the Island from 60 to 70 years ago. The silver medal for the General collection second in order of merit goes to Captain E. M. Gilbert-Lodge who shows early stamps Cashmere, Pooneh, Jhind, Bhopal, Portuguese Indies etc., many on complete envelopes as used between 1860 and 1875. This collector also shows the rarest stamps Austria, Japan, Switzerland, Mexico Argentine, Republic, Uruguay, Tuscany a French colonies as also Captain Scott antaretic Expedition stamps, the first aeria Post Envolepes used at Allahabad in 1911 and other curiosities including stamps wrongly printed and with surcharges upside down etc. The Bronze medal for the most attractively mounted collection goes to Mr M. L. Tannon who well earns the distinction. Other Exhibitors are Mr. Sorab R. Mama, Mr. W. Renouf C.I.E., I.C.S., and Mr. R D. Billimoria.

A complete descriptive catalogue is under preparation and stamp collectors who ar interested and would like to have one of these souvenirs are invited to communicate with the Hon. Secretary of the Philatoli. Exhibition, Captain E. M. Gilbert-Lodge Yacht Club, Bombay.

LAHORE NEWS.

DR. KITCHLEW IS NOT ON HUNGER-STRIKE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Nov. 28.

The following Communique is issued:—Rumours have been circulated in Lahore and Amritsar that Dr. Kitchlew's health has suffered from a hunger-strike. It has been ascertained from Karachi that Dr. Kitchlew has not been hunger-striking and that his health is normal.

Purely religious meetings have been exempted from application of section 4(1) and (2) of the Seditious Meetings Act.

One Atma Singh of Rawalpindi has been sentenced to be hanged for murdering a man with his *kirpan*.

NATIONAL MUSLIM UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION.

The Registrar of the National Muslim University Aligarh, writes to us for publication:—

The convocation of the National Muslim University will come off on the 7th December, 1921. Being the first convocation of this popular institution, it is hoped that our distinguished nationalists and well wishers of this infant University would grace the occasion with their presence in large numbers. Certificates will be granted to, and Degrees will be conferred upon, all students who were successful at the last Matric, School Leaving, Intermediate, and Degree examinations in U. P. and the Punjab. All successful candidates should attend the convocation and inform the University about their arrival at Aligarh.

An interesing function took place on the 26th November, at the office of the Deputy Postmaster-General, Railway Mail Service, Poona, when Rai Sahib J.C. Bannerji, the popular Deputy Postmaster-General, and Head of the Railway Mail Service presented (Jamadar) Palghat V. Iyer, clerk of his office with the 1914 War Service Medal and the ribbon. Mr. Iyer was the first official from the entire Railway Mail Service in India to proceed on War Service and offered his services immediately hostilities commenced. He sailed

LAHORE MUNICIPALITY AND THE PRINCE

DECISION TO GIVE WELCOME.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Nov. 26.

Ever since the Lahore Municipal Committee had passed a resolution in August, not to welcome the Prince of Wales, in Lahore, the co-operators in the committee have been trying to reopen the question. As the time limit of 3 months was complete a fresh resolution proposing to give a hearty welcome to the Prince of Wales was brought by Rai Bahadur Amar Nath this evening. There was almost a full attendance of members and Major Ferrar, Deputy Commissioner, President of the Municipality, presided. The public were not allowed inside the hall, under the orders of the Deputy Commissioner and police guard had been placed on the streets, leading to the Town Hall. Only Press reporters and a number of police officers were present inside. Before the proceedings began, a number of members protested against the exclusion of public from the meeting, saying the Municipality belonged to the public, and they should have every right to come and attend the meeting and the order of the Deputy Commissioner was an insult to the public. The President said he had passed order for their convenience so that they could carry on their proceedings without any fear of noise or disturbance.

THE RESOLUTION.

Rai Bahadur Amar Nath then moved the following resolution, that Lahore Municipal Committee resolves (A) to give a hearty welcome to the Prince of Wales on his visit to Lahore (B) that an address be presented to the Prince and (C) that Rs. 10,000 be sanctioned for the reception etc. In moving the resolution Rai Bahadur Amar Nath said he would first place the first part of the resolution before the Committee and if that was carried, he would then bring the other parts. Heated discussion followed and all non-cooperator members, including Pandit Rambhaj Dutt, Duni Chand, Santanam, Ruchiram and others strongly opposed, saying they could not welcome the Prince unless and until the Punjab and Khilafat grievances were redressed and Swaraj was granted. They were in mourning and could not welcome the Prince who was coming as a guest of the bureaucracy. The co-operator members supported the resolution assuring the Prince a hearty welcome emphasising it was the duty of everybody to welcome the Royal guest who was above politics. The resolution on being put to vote resulted in a tie 15 voting for and 15 against which, however, was declared carried by the casting vote of the President.

The other two parts of the resolution were withdrawn by the mover and the meeting dispersed.

THE PRINCE AT AJMER.

RECEPTION AT STATION FORMAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AJMER, Nov. 28.

After fourteen hours journey from Udaipur, which was performed in the night, the royal train, carrying H. R. H. the Prince of Wales and staff, arrived at Ajmer this morning. The reception at the station which was prettily decorated, was formal and official. First to welcome him was Mr. R. E. Holland, Agent, Rajputana, who proceeded him from Udaipur, followed by other civil and military officers and some railway officials. The Maharajah of Jodhpur and the Maharaj Rana of Dholpur, who joined the personal staff of the Prince, also waited for his Royal Highness here. After presentation of the officers the Prince inspected the guard of honour by the Indian Infantry and Second B. B. and C. I. Railway Auxiliary Force. A royal salute was fired from the Auxiliary force parade ground. The Prince, attended by his staff drove in procession to Ana Sagar Bund where all the public functions were arranged to take place.

PRINCE'S REPLY TO MUNICIPAL ADDRESS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, in reply to the address of welcome by the Ajmer Municipality, said:—I thank you very heartily for the warm welcome which you have extended to me in your interesting address. My beloved mother, Queen Empress, retains a vivid recollection of her visit to you in 1911 and of the historic charm and beauty of your ancient city. I have been looking forward to my visit and my only regret is that the length of my tour does not permit me to stay more than one day in Ajmer where there is so much to appreciate and admire. It is a great pleasure to me to be able to express my thanks to-day to those who helped in the noble effort which Ajmer-Merwara made in the great war. I see before me some of those who devoted their energies to secure its success, and I look forward to the meeting this afternoon the pensioned Indian Officers and men who played their part in the great struggle. I shall gladly renew my acquaintance with those whom I saw helping us to victory on many fronts.

I hope that my visit, brief as it is, will assure you of my interest in your city and province, as the British centre of Rajputana, and will tend to strengthen the bond of mutual esteem, regard, and goodwill between India and Great Britain.

NEW NATIONALIST PAPER IN MADRAS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Nov. 28.

The first issue of a daily newspaper under the editorship of Mr. T. Prakasam, Bar-at-Law, was issued today. The paper will

ANOTHER "BLACK HOLE."

Our Coimbatore correspondent sends an account of a terrible happening in a train conveying prisoners, presumably Moplahs, from Tirur. We have no reason to doubt the authenticity of the facts or of his estimate of the casualties. We have no hesitation in saying that the affair is a most revolting one and the news will be received throughout India with feelings of the greatest indignation. That more than sixty men should be allowed to die of asphyxiation, and that in the present cold season, betrays a callous disregard of human life on the part of those responsible for the packing arrangements. The only parallel we can think of to this horrible incident is that of the "Black Hole" of Calcutta. That of course has passed into history, we mean history as it is written by European historians for Indian education. The horrible nature of the deed has been properly brought home and every schoolboy has been taught to regard its author as the last word in wickedness. One wonders what the historian of the future will make of tragedies like the Amritsar massacre or the present one. He will no doubt exercise a nice discrimination and ignore them altogether or else airily refer to them as regrettable incidents and unfortunate errors of judgment. But we are more concerned with the present than with the future. Those who remember the amount of fuss made over the Karachi troop train incident may be pardoned for wondering if feelings of outraged humanity will be stirred up into revolt on the same scale in the present instance. We agree that the protests then raised had ample justification and the men responsible had, if they were not culpable, to bear the results of their negligence. The circumstances in the present case are, it is true, slightly different. Here the victims were not European soldiers, but Moplah prisoners. Making all allowance for that fact the incident nevertheless leaves a nasty taste in the mouth. After all, one cannot in decency subscribe whole-heartedly to the maxim that the only good Moplah is a dead Moplah. And since the prisoners' measure of turpitude had already been determined by the courts appointed for the purpose it strikes one as carrying enthusiasm for law and order too far to inflict conditions of tarnsportation upon them which in the case of over sixty men has proved to be tantamount to a capital sentence. Correspondents have more than once complained in these columns of the tendency on the part of officials to treat Moplah prisoners as something not only less than human but as lesser than the beasts that perish. It is clear that had these complaints been accorded the notice they deserved in the name of the most common humanity, this culminating horror could have been avoided. Since writing the above a Government communiqué has been received confirming our correspondent's report. We know that excuses can be found, and will in due course no doubt be found in abundant measure, for those responsible. The large number of prisoners and the deficiency of rolling-stock no doubt makes a certain amount of over-crowding inevitable. Nevertheless the circumstances as reported by our correspondent indicate a mentality on the part of those responsible for the despatch and transport of the prisoners that is little less than revolting. We are aware that in such matters the official attitude is instinctively one of getting into cover. Nevertheless we hope that the spirit of fair-play will triumph over that instinct and an impartial enquiry made to establish the responsibility for this horrible incident and to bring those culpable to condign punishment.—The "Hindu."

BLACKER THAN BLACK-HOLE

"Humanity" writes in the "Hindu":—

The Press Communique issued to-day states that the Moplah prisoners were sent "in a luggage van similar to that in which such prisoners have been regularly conveyed hitherto, without any ill effect whatsoever." It would be very interesting in this connection, to consider the information conveyed to us, by your Calicut correspondent under date 22nd November 1921. In the absence of any more precise details regarding the dimensions of the van, let me take the figures furnished by him. The cubic space that has been allowed according to this report. for 127 (the Government's figures is 100 only E.D.H.) stalwart, healthy, human beings is found to be 1215 cubic feet (18.9-7½ feet,) thus allowing each individual a space of about 9½ cubit feet. The comparison of this space, so liberally allowed by the powers that be, to these unfortunate brethren, with the dimensions of a 3rd class 8 seater compartment of the S.I.R. Boat Mail would help any one to appreciate the sufferings these poor prisoners would have been subject to and would make one wonder, how even a single individual could have survived even an hour of the journey. I take it that the compartment in which 8 passengers are expected to travel, comfortably measures foughly 245 cubic (7-7.5 feet) thus proviling a space of about 30½ cubic feet for each passenger. Calculating thus into a space which would hardly accomodate persons, in the 8 seater compartment have been put in 26 Mopillas. The cause of death (asphyxiation) need not be doubted the facts above set forth, being so clear that "he who runs may read."

The Commander-in-Chief left Delhi on tour for Calcutta on the 27th instant.—A. P.

(Continued from column 6.)

abiding spirit combined with self-restraint, art of willingly obeying laws of voluntary associations such as Congresses, Conferences and other bodies and similarly obeying the state laws whether they like them or not. Civil disobedience is not a state of lawlessness and licence but presupposes a law-

THE PEN OR THE SWORD.

BY M. K. GANDHI.

In Lahore on the Mall there is a statue of John Lawrence with a defiant look in the face with the pen in the right hand and the sword in the left. The writing underneath is, "Will you have the pen or the sword?" As a work of art it is said to be very good. But it has always been a matter of offence to the citizens of Lahore. They neither want the pen nor the sword imposed upon them.

The statue is municipal property. It was put up in the early eighties when the sense of self-respect was not so keen as now, though I understand that even when it was put up, some of the citizens keenly felt the indignity. Recently the Lahore Municipality passed a resolution by a majority vote ordering removal of the statue to the Town Hall building pending final disposal. The resolution was sent in due course to the Government as all resolutions are. Three or four days after, an engineer was sent by the Municipality to see how the statue could be removed. Without any notice to the Municipality, the Deputy Commissioner sent a party of police to turn away the engineer and his men. And when the Municipality wanted to know why and how this undue interference took place, the Commissioner issued the following order:—

"At a general meeting of the Lahore Municipal Committee held on the 8th instant, the following resolution was passed with regard to the Lawrence Statue:—

(1) That the statue be removed,

(2) That it may be removed for the present to the Town Hall building,

(3) That a sub-committee be appointed to consider the final disposal of the statue.

I consider at present from a perusal of such records as I have been able to consult, that the statue cannot be removed from the present site without the consent of the Punjab Government.

Secondly, I consider from the tone of the debates in the committee on this subject that it is possible that the statue, after removal by the committee, will not be treated with proper respect, with the result that annoyance will be caused to a number of the residents of Lahore.

For these reasons, and pending consideration and decision by the Government of its rights in this matter, I suspend the execution of the two first parts of the above resolution relating to the immediate removal of the statue."

It is clear, that the Deputy Commissioner was guilty of assault in having sent the police to turn out the engineer who was doing his legal duty. The Commissioner's order is an illustration of the meaning of the pen. The Commissioner's pen is just as much an outrage as the Deputy Commissioner's sword. The Commissioner, because he has the sword, has arrogated to him self judicial powers which do not belong to him. Whether the municipality has or has not the power to dispose of its own property is purely for a court of law to decide. And what right has the Commissioner to impute malice to the Municipality? The fact is that the Commissioner cannot tolerate the disappearance from a fashionable quarter of Lahore of the spirit that the statue represents. So he has not hesitated to dictate the law to the Municipality.

Thus what was but an ordinary incident in the affairs of a Municipality which has responded to the new awakening has become a matter of the highest public importance. The citizens, the ratepayers of Lahore must by public meetings support the councillors who have been instrumental in passing the resolution. The councillors must take prompt action and give notice, if they have not already done so, that unless Government show good reason to the contrary, the Municipility must do its duty and remove the statue.

The Commissioner has unintentionally given a golden opportunity to the civil resisters of Lahore to try civil resistance in the cleanest and the most intensive manner. If the Government defy the Municipality and use its brute force to prevent removal of the statue, the civil resisters can after due notice to the Government, proceed to the site with the intention of removing the statue and offer themselves for arrest or being shot if the Government so wishes.

But this last step can only be taken by disciplined people. It can only be taken when Lahorians are ready to act as one man. There should be no crowds gathering. Only a few individuals can go at a time say five, of whom one will become the spokesmen. They must not bluster, must not argue but simply court arrest. For the immediate object would be not the removal of the statue but inviting arrest. Removal must be the result, if enough men and women offer themselves as sacrifice. There must be a perfect spirit of non-violence prevailing among the people in order to ensure the success of such civil disobedience. Whilst I point out the drastic remedy of civil disobedience, I must warn the citizens of Lahore against adopting the advice without the greatest deliberation. My own experience of a Lahore crowd is that it does not think. It knows no discipline. The Bradlaugh Hall without tickets and without permission. This is not merely uncivil but volunteers must work methodically amongst the people to create an atmosphere of peace and discipline. I was grieved to notice, that at the Convocation meeting organised on the 9th instant by the National Board of Education several people had entered criminal disobedience. For they entered by force where they knew their force would not be resisted by force. Such men are unfit for civil disobedience which presupposes a scrupulous and willing observance of all laws which do not hurt the moral sense. Obedience to laws of voluntary associations as the rule of the managers of the Convocation is only the first step to voluntary and ungrudging obedience to the laws imposed by the state. Thoughtless disobedience means disruption of society. The first thing therefore for those who aspire after civil disobedience is to learn the

Opinions of the Day.

Failure of Adly Mission.

The "Hindu":—The return of the Egyptian delegation under Adly Pasha without arriving at a settlement lifts the veil from a state of things whose mystery has been giving rise to manifold conjecture. The atmosphere in which the Adly deputation started for London in July was so tense that every one expected a very speedy termination of the whole question. Adly Pasha left Cairo in circumstances that combined to mark him as the representative of moderate opinion. The British Government, it was thought, would try to escape from the inconvenient situation created by the Nationalists by employing their wonted trick of playing to the moderates. The negotiations with Adly Pasha had however been prolonged beyond the limit of the public expectancy and there was nothing to tell exactly wherein lay the causes of the delay. The disappointed return of Adly discloses that the difficulty lay in the divergence between promise and performance. The British Government had announced a year before that they intended to place Egypt in a position of virtual independence, their own control being limited to the barest minimum necessary for the protection of European interests. Adly Pasha should have found, in the course of the conversations, that they attenmpted to retain much more than the original declaration warranted. Whereat the negotiations snapped is still not officially announced, but the discussions in the British papers of the mail week would seem to show that the question of military occupation of certain towns constituted the impassable barrier.

Disbanding Volunteer Corps.

Commenting on the declaration of the U. P. Government that "Khilafat volunteers, Congress volunteers and other associations with similar objects are unlawful", "The Independent" writes:—The vital thing is that there can be no question of disbanding the volunteers. On the other hand, for every volunteer that exists now, a dozen more should be recruited. It is just the repetition of the old revolutionary need:—"To arms." But in this case, there are no physical arms. The spirit of man is more than all arms—but there must be men, brave and cool and willing to die in the country's cause. Not only should the volunteers be recruited in their hundreds and thousands; they should be faithful in action and make the *hartal* an undoubted success. For the time being, the most effective answer we could give to the declaration under the Criminal Law Amendment Act would be peaceful *hartals* in the cities that may be visited by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

Distress in Malabar.

The "West Coast Reformer":—It is now three months since the Khilafat-ridden Mopla entered on the war path. Large quantities of innocent Hindu blood has been spilt; extensive devastations of property have been committed; innumerable Hindus have been converted to Islam at the point of the sword and the most abominable atrocities have been perpetrated on the unfortunate victims captured by the rebels. The Government has acquired first-hand information about the dimensions of the revolt. It has realised the need for an unstinting supply of military forces and is doing all that is possible in the circumstances. It has deputed Mr. Knapp to effect the reorganisation of the martial area and to formulate a scheme of post rebellion policy in the administration of the District. The question of dealing with the Mopla still savage and fanatical is indeed a thorny problem taxing the most skilful statesmanship. We do not, however, think that patting him on the back is likely to result in lasting peace. There is nothing that operates as a wholesome deterrant on the Mopla as the unscrupulous enforcement of stern discipline. Magnanimity is an unknown word in the Mopla lexicon. As Mr. Logan observed in his manuel of Malabar, the Mopla interprets it as weakness and scoffs at it. This is a truth which we wish to impress upon those on whom the control of the present operations in Malabar rests. We hear faint whispers of contemplated amnesty and a vicarious punishment of the jenmis. We do not know how far these rumours are true, but we do not hesitate to urge on the Commissioner who has long known Malabar in various capacities of public service the desirability of reckoning with the psychology of the Mopla before he embarks, on any policy of reconciliation. The cruel visitations of the Mopla fanaticism in the past were but idle pastimes compared to the present organised rising under the spell of Khilafat. We do not in the least desire to be understood as advocating the extermination of the Mopla race when we call for the absolute suppression of the lawless conflagration. But we cannot refrain from noticing the baneful effects of misplaced leniency. The political character of the rising is now placed beyond doubt by the considered judgments of the Special Tribunal. We cannot shut our eyes to the vast difference between the foes of modern civilised warfare and the brutal bandits that are now revelling in the most atrocious crimes. It would be folly to apply the same standard to both. The Mopla's mind is impervious to the appeal of reason or expediency, while he stands in awe of force superior to his. We hope the authorities will not cast their pearls before the swine and thus render Malabar the weak spot of the Empire.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT AND VOLUNTEERS.

ON THE HORNS OF A DILEMMA.

The "Tribune" writes:—The Bengal Government has by its action in regard to certain volunteer organisations placed itself in exactly the position in which the Bombay Government found itself after it had taken its ill-advised action against the Ali brothers and others. The action of the latter was immediately challenged by a number of prominent Indians, including almost all the foremost leaders of the non-co-operation movement headed by Mahatma Gandhi himself, whose example was speedily followed by hundreds of persons in all parts of the country. The action of the former has similarly been challenged by no less than a thousand Nationalists of Bengal who have not only condemned it as uncalled for and unjustinable, but have actually got themselves enrolled as members of a volunteer corps, and have also invited others to follow their example. It is true that technically they have not violated the Bengal Government's order. That order only declared three specific organisations and other organisations already existing to be unlawful. The body of which these thousand persons have enrolled themselves members is, on the other hand, a new organisation which just because it did not exist at the time when the order was issued is unaffected by it. But in substance and in essence it belongs exactly to the category to which the proscribed bodies belong, and the Bengal Government is just as much under a moral obligation to treat this new body as an unlawful association, whether under the order already issued or by a fresh order, as the Bombay Government was under a moral obligation to proceed against the signatories to the Bombay manifisto.

Yet only a moment's reflection will show that this is precisely what the Bengal Government cannot and ought not to do. For one thing if it were to take this step, it would be literaly playing into the hands of the signatories to the manifesto and others of their way of thinking. They have convinced themselves, whether rightly or wrongly does not matter, that imprisonment is the gate way to freedom and they desire nothing more ardently than that the Government should send them to prison. It is idle to say that the Government has other alternatives than sending them to prison, that it may either get them bound down in security or have them fined. The fine they will not pay, and the security they will not give. If the Government, therefore, will take any notice of their manifesto it will have no choice but to see not only the signatories but probably a large and increasing number of others lodged in jail, and the moment it thus falls into the trap that has been carefully prepared for it, it will begin to play its opponents' game. Secondly there is the question of justice. Here are a body of men who definitely pledge themselves not only to refrain, on their own account, but to see all their comrades and followers refrain, from every form of intimidation and violence. How on earth, with what plausibility, is the Government to proceed against such a body without any ostensible cause, without any evidence of any kind to show that they are not going to keep their word? The least Government can do in such a case is to wait, and yet if the Government were to choose this alternative, it would again be playing into the hands of its opponents, for next to prosecution, followed by imprisonment, this is precisely what they want. It would enable them to do precisely what they claim to have been doing hitherto, and would amount to a substantial defeat on the part of the Government. The Bengal Government is thus literally on the horns of a dilemma, as the Bombay Government has been before it, each of the only two alternatives before it being almost as bad as the other. It was their consciousness of the difficulties of this position that led the British Government, wiser than our Governments here in India, from the first to stay their hand in the matter of the Ulster Volunteers, though the provocation given by the latter was infinitely stronger than any that may have been given in India so far, and though the authorities in that case had a much stronger case for forcible interference than they have in India.

What, then, is the duty of the Government? Should it take no notice of intimidation and violence and follow a policy of drift? We do not think that is the only alternative left. Instead of attacking one of the primary rights of citizens, the right of association, even as the Bombay Government attacked another of these primary rights, the right of expression of opinion, what the Government should, in our opinion, do is to prevent and punish actual crime. If any volunteers are discovered in the act of intimidating or using violence, there is nothing to prevent the proper authorities from either proceeding against such men or dispersing them according as either course might seem the more expedient of the two. In the present case there is a difference between the Government and the nationalists on the main issue. The latter do not admit either the existence of any of the three Associations which the Bengal Government has specifically proscribed, or that such Congress and Khilafat volunteers as do exist have ever interfered with the maintenance of law and order. There would be no question of such denial when individuals were proceeded against on the basis of actual evidence, and yet the result in that case would be much the same as what is aimed at in this case, while it would be free from the complications which necessarily attend the latter. Undoubtedly there is some apparent advantage in taking away registers containing lists of members, and closing the so-called offices of volunteers by placing the premises under lock and key. But the trouble would not be ended so long as people were free to meet, and they would clearly remain free to meet as long as either the right of public meeting remained, or people were prepared to suffer the lawful consequences of infringement of an order prohibiting a meeting. There is no doubt about the difficulty of the Government's position. No one, whether a well-wisher or not, can help sympathising with it, and as far as we can see this difficulty in one form or another is going to remain so long as the root problem is not solved. But in the meantime, and pending the consummation so devoutly to be desired, it is clearly in its own best interests and in the best interests of all concerned that the Government should be wise in its action as well as in its inaction, and should take no step unless it was convinced that it would do more good than harm, would prevent more troubles than it would bring in its train. Above everything else it should avoid taking any action calculated to interfere with any of the elementary and deeply cherished rights of the subject.

"OUR PATRIKA."

The "Servant" writes:—Men in anger run mad. We wonder that even our own countrymen can think of harming the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*. They may as well cut their own throat. Where is the Indian who does not feel that the *Patrika* is his own paper? It may have its failings and shortcomings, whims and idiosyncrasies, ways and methods which may not appeal to all, but who will deny its invaluable service to the country since the beginning of our public life? The *Patrika* has after all some to be a national institution. With all its faults we love it still; and to see the impious hand of our own countrymen raised against this venerable monument of Sisir Kumar's moral and intellectual greatness cuts us to the very quick. We have no hesitation in characterizing this as an attempt to stifle the very organ-voice of United India. Men like Bal Gangadhar Tilak almost worshipped the *Patrika* and its patriotic traditions. We shall be committing a treason to the memory of this great man if we do not give wide publicity to the feelings which he entertained for the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*. When we saw him last a little before his death at Poona, his first and foremost request to us was to approach Babu Moti Lal Ghosh with the object of making the *Patrika* trust property for the nation. He even offered to come to Calcutta and join us in putting pressure upon Moti Babu for the purpose if we felt the necessity. We have ourselves seen letters written by Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu recognising in no uncertain terms the inestimable service rendered by the *Patrika* to the country with the reservation that he did not always see his way to agree with its views. When we worked with Sir Surendra Nath Bannerji we saw him systematically and regularly running his eyes over the columns of the *Patrika* before he gave us instructions for the editorial copy of the day. The *Patrika* was the medium of thought and views of the late Babu Ananda Mohan Bose. It is Surendranath's voice and the Ghosh Brothers' pen that ushered in modern Bengal. The *Patrika* forms a part and parced of our national being. It is every inch a national enterprise. We can not think of our country without thinking of the service of the "Patrika." Romantic are the stories associated with the rise and progress of this weird journal. When the Vernacular Press Act was passed, the "Patrika" converted itself into an English paper in one night. The cartoon in which it then embodied its defiance of the powers that be can very well be classed with one of the classic cartoons of Tenniel. The way in which it blossomed into a full-fledged English daily during the Consent Bill agitation is also calculated to strike the imagination in a very powerful manner. The Patrika has made and unmade even provincial satraps, not to speak of lesser fry. It has saved many a Native State from an ignominious end. And, last though not least, it placed its ungrudging services at the disposal of the wronged and oppressed both of the classes and the masses. Even during the dark days of internment when the whole Indian press was a muffled drum the *Patrika* alone beat our march to freedom. Sisir Kumar and his brothers have built it up with their very life-blood. They sometimes wrote the copy, set it in type and printed it themselves. From the days when they wielded their powerful pen against Mr. O'Pinealy, the then Magistrate of Jessore and afterwards a judge of the Calcutta High Court, they have always worked with one foot in jail. Many are the storms they have braved, many the persecutions they have faced, and if they have outlived them all, we believe they will outlive many more still till their dream is realised. They have a tutelary anged who protects them as the history of the *Patrika* will make clear to the most sceptic amongst us. A warhorse all its life, it can not now keep out of the fray when the need is sorest. Hence the feeble and palsied hand of Mati Lal has got a new influx of life and strength which has taken the whole country by surprise. The hour has struck, when none can afford to behave like dumb driven cattle, far less this heary-headed hero in the strife. We are not at all anxious for the *Patrika;* the hand that has protected it so long shall protect it still. We shall only shed a few silent tears for those who can be so false to themselves and to their country as to harbour any ungenerous sentiment against the venerable champion-fighter of their cause. May God yet change their heart!

STUDENTS' CONFERENCE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In view of the fact that the Congress at Ahmedabad will have a heavy programme at his back and as many students have enlisted themselves as the volunteers of the Congress, the idea of holding a Students' Conference at Ahmedabad is given up. It would, however, be desirable in the interest of the students to hold the Conference during the vacation (April-June) at Ahmedabad or at any other place, when the students will have the opportunity of attending the sessions in large numbers.—Yours, etc.,

JAGADISH.

Ahmedabad, Nov. 25.

MR. ANDREWS IN KENYA.

BRUTUAL ASLAULT IN A TRAIN.

From our own correspondent.

KAMPALA, Nov. 1.

Mr. C. F. Andrews landed yesterday at Entebbe, the Capital of Uganda, and was given a splendid reception by the people of Entebbe and representatives of different Indian Associations of Uganda. The Central Council of Indian Associations in Uganda gave him an address on board the steamer, in which his services to the cause of Indians at home and abroad were related in soul-stirring words. Mr. Andrews being a little indisposed could not give any long reply to the address but he only wished all Indians a happy and prosperous New Year which commenced that day.

Some of the Indian passengers travelling on the same steamer as Mr. Andrews related to me a story of assault on him at midnight in one of the stations on Uganda Railway and to get an authentic report of the same I interviewed Mr. Andrews who very kindly gave me full details about it.

Mr. Andrews said that he joined the train at Elimentita to go to Uganda and was alone in a first class compartment. When the train arrived at Nakuru—at about midnight—the Indian residents of the place were on the station to see him and went to the compartment of Mr. Andrews to garland him. At this time some Europeans thrust themselves into his carriage. Three of them went inside the carriage, while some were standing outside. These gentlemen had brought some English ladies with them also. After entering the carriage they all began to use voilent and insulting language towards Mr. Andrews and asked what he was paid for the job. One of them, then pulled up his sleeves and pointed at the colour of his skin and shouted it was white used and language, abusive. They repeated this frequently and one of them caught hold of his longflowing beard and pulled it continuously. The Europeans standing outside the compartment were all laughing and making noise. After about twenty minutes one of them in the compartment got so violent that he caught hold of Mr. Andrews and tried to pull him out of the carriage and shouted to him to come out." Mr. Andrews said that this was the worst time for him and he would have been dragged to death had he not been able to catch hold of the chain of the upper berth. This was not all. They brought two or three newspapers containing the report of the speeches of Mr. Andrews and made a flare quite close to his face. All this time Mr. Andrews requested Indians outside on the station platform to keep quiet and not to make any row about it. He said in Hindustani *"Bilkul Aramse Khada Raho, Kutch Matt Karo."* In the meanwhile Mr. Phadke and Mr. Popat Devji, manager of Messrs. Alidina Visram who were travelling by the same train and who heard the row came near the compartment of Mr. Andrews and tried their best to prevent the whites from insulting Mr Andrews but to no avail. Before the train started, however. Mr. Phadke managed to get two whites out of the compartment, but one remained in the carriage. At the next station again the whole scene was repeated, the very same gentleman again jumping into his carriage.

The whole story is scandalous for the whites of Kenya, who by unscrupulous and violent propaganda have been trying to rouse feelings of hatred against Indians and those who uphold their cause. Mr. Andrews told me that when the brutal assault was committed he was ill in a very bad state of health. He got into the train at midnight after a long and weary motor trip and it came to him as a great shock.

The patience and courage with which Mr. Andrews bore the violent assault and insult, no doubt, inspires admiration for the spirit which can suffer in such humbleness, but the dastardly and inhuman conduct of the white men who could not tolerate the sight of a man who as a true disciple of Christ has been moving about in the country on a mission of peace and goodwill, deserves to be condemned by all sane men.

The incident is a bad sign of the dark times ahead for the Indian community in this country and the local Government must take measures to put a stop to all sorts of malicious and immoral propaganda carried against them.

SUPPRESSING THE VOLUNTEERS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—So the national volunteer organizations have been declared unlawful by the Governments of Bengal, U. P. and Delhi. No doubt other Provincial Governments will follow suit. The police must have their own way. The rising aspirations of a nation must be suppressed be whatever the means employed. This seems to be the policy of the Provincial Governments. Also it is a preparation for according a reception to the Prince. These Governments think that the people are on the tiptoe to receive the Prince most enthusiastically but that they are forced to keep away by the volunteers. How far they are right in their supposition people know fully well. A National Government would have welcomed such organizations. A wise Government would have put all its resources at the disposal of the nation to found such public-spirited organizations. However, it is such repressive steps that carry us forward in our march to the temple of Swaraj. It is an ill wind that blows nobody good.—Yours etc.,

'SHANTI.'

Bombay, Nov. 25.

The Indian Institute of Science Inquiry Committee having reached Hebbal, begun preliminary investigations on the 25th, proceedings being conducted in camera. (A. P.)

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"DREADFUL FATE OF MOPLAH PRISONERS."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I earnestly wish that you publish the following few lines in your esteemed daily:—

The Jallianwalla Bagh massacre in the late Punjab disorders of 1919, proved by facts and death-toll that the Indian lives were valued more lightly than English lives. The news, that is read, in your daily, about the death by asphyxiation near Ponadur, of 64 Moplah prisoners, entrained from Malababr for Bellery, convince one that Indian lives, have since become, in official eyes, lighter than straw. The Indians who read the news are thrilled with horror being reminded of the Black Hole of Calcutta. It cannot be surmised when such of our countrymen as still remember the exploded myth of the mid-eighteen century, will forget the fact of criminal negligence of the officials concerned, which resulted in the unfortunate tragedy that took place, under the enlightened British rule much vaunted for its efficient administration in the twentieth century. It is advisable that the Liberals, including Sir P. S. Sivaswamy Aiyar, first, and then others of other political creeds, move early in the matter. It is considered, at the present political condition, that a special responsibility lies on the Liberals, for they know better how to appreciate the administration of their Presidency, by a British Liberal of Lord Willingdon's reputation. Let them, however, ponder over, what Mr. L. T. Hobhouse writes in his book on "Liberalism" in the pregnant words which follow:

"In all relations with weaker peoples we move in an atmosphere vitiated by the *insincere* use of high sounding words. If men say *equality*, they mean *oppression by forms of justice*. If they say tutelage they appeared to mean the kind of tutelage extended to the fattened goose. In such an atmosphere, perhaps, our safest course, so far as principles and deductions avail at all, is to fix our eyes on the elements of the matter, and in any part of the world to support whatever method succeeds in securing the "coloured" man from personal violence, from the lash, from expropriation, and from gin, above all, so far as it may yet be, from the white man himself. Until the white man has fully learnt to rule his own life, the best of all things that he can do with the dark man is to do nothing with him. In this relation the day of a more constructive Liberalism is yet to come." (Italics mine).—Yours, etc.,

A MADRASI.

Bombay, Nov. 26.

B. COM'S & I.C.S.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you be good enough to kindly publish the following in your well-known daily and oblige?

In "The Gazette of India" of 19th November 1921, the Government have published rules re. the ensuing Civil Service examination. Under these rules a B.A. or a B.Sc. is is eligible for competition but a B.Com. (i.e. the holder of a degree which under the existing University rules comes under the faculty of Arts) is not. It seems to me that once having instituted the degree of a B.Com, the authorities have either forgotten its existence or else they are inclined to belittle its importance and thus discourage commercial education; otherwise how could they have so much partiality towards such antiquated and stale (I beg pardon of all those whom I may unconsciously offend) degrees as the B.A. and the B.Sc.? A B.Com. has to go through an ordeal of ten papers; he must obtain forty per cent for passing his examination; besides he has to study varied and poles as under subjects such as Statistics and Administration and yet with what results? He is not allowed to appear for the LL.B. and now comes the still more disheartening news that he cannot appear for the I.C.S. Cannot yet something be done and this travesty of justice averted?—Yours, etc.,

M. P. LOHANA.
Honorary Secretary,
The Sydenham College Graduates' Association.

INDIAN LABOUR FOR BURMA.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Nov. 26.

Speaking at the opening of the New Port Health Station, the Lieut. Governor referred to the importance of Indian Labour for Burma's Industries and agriculture resulting in the Port being second only to New York among the world's immigration figures. He also alluded to the difficulties of improving the conditions under which the great immigrant traffic was handled, especially medical examination and disinfection. The new Health Station will enable 2,000 passengers to be handled in two hours as regards examination, while disinfection arrangements are planned for 600 an hour. It was announced that three lakhs had been promised by prominent Rangoon citizens for additonal rest houses.

A sudden increase in retail prices of rice gave rise to rumours that bazars would be looted. Several stall-keepers hurried and closed their shops but no disorder is reported so far.

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"HARTAL VS HARTAL."

The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" writes:—
Under the above heading, a writer obviously an Englishman, writes the following letter. to the "Statesman" published in its issue of Nov. 23. He seems to have more sense in him than the numerous correspondents in that paper who by their vapourings and cowardly incitements have made themselves and the paper that publishes them ridiculous. Here is the letter.—

To The Editor of "The Statesman."

Sir,—In your Sunday's issue a Friend of the New Market endeavours to make out a justification for the New Market shop keepers and other shop-keepers dependent on European customers closing their shops to observe the 'hartal' ordered by Mr. Gandhi. I have rightly described this action as a grievous breach of good manners. It was tantamount to banging the door of India in the Prince of Wales' face. It was so intended by Mr. Gandhi; it was so carried out by the shop-keepers and others. Your correspondent urges in extenuation that this insult was perpetrated on compulsion. am afraid the compulsion was of the nature complained of by W. S. Gilbert's curate:—

"For years I've longed for some
Excuse for this revulsion;
Now that excuse has come,
I do it on compulsion!"

My work has led me into close contact with the Indian people for many years past. That intercourse has taught me neither to exaggerate nor to palliate. Both these offences are committed as expediency suggests by sitters on the fence who like your correspondent are typified by Bunyan's "Mr. Facing Bothways". They are now deliberately exaggerating the influence of the rowdies and palliating the disloyal action of the "loyal shop-keepers." Now, Sir, I could give you the result of investigations made in advance which are convincing that the 'hartal' was willingly acquiesced in by these loyal people in the majority of cases and in the remainder accepted in a spirit of indifferentism. I heard many shop keepers speak of "doing something for my country." many of "obeying Mahatma's order, but of fear of violence nothing. But let me pass over my own observations, which of course would be refused credence. The Indian belief and feeling is expressed in the Indian papers, which are written to be acceptable to the very class to which the shopkeepers belong. This is summed up in two sentences in the "Hindustan": "Let anyone say anythins yesterday's 'hartal' was not the result of threats. Such a complete 'hartal' can never take place only in consequence of threats." The events entitle the writer to come to that conclusion. Anyway it coincides with my own, formed from first-hand observation. Bengalis indeed are not such abject and spiritless people as your correspondent would have us believe.

There was a rowdy element, of course, it got busy with the traffic. I have purposely refrained from dealing with this aspect of the affair. It is a matter for the authorities who alone can deal with actual disorder. Talk of European "special constables" and so on, is only so much hot air. If the Government will only rid itself of that idea which appears to have filtered down from the highest quarters, that "sufferance is the badge of all our tribe," and act on the principle that it is not the badge of the British tribe. the petty disturbances of larrikins and hooligans will not recur. But do not let us exaggerate. I admit that the streets in parts of the town were not safe for respectable people, either European or Indian, last Thursday. But these quarters never are quite safe. In this Calcutta is no worse than other great towns. London has its roughs, New York its toughs, Paris its apaches, Sydney its larrikins and Melbourne—well cut Melbourne out—words fail. Let Europeans refuse to follow this false trial. It will lead them from the real issue.

Government can, if it will, deal with actual disorder. If they will not, Europeans, unsupported as they are by the personally non-violent Indians, cannot. But Government has no power whatever to prevent Indian shop-keepers observing 'hartal' when ever they wish, with or without instigation, to flout and insult high dignitaries including the Heir Apparent of the Empire and the British people collectively. It is within their right to do so. That must be freely admitted. But it is equally within the right of the British and Anglo-Indians to make them suffer for it by withholding their custom. As it is the shop-keepers can act to the derogation and detriment of Europeans with impunity. Let us show them that this is a mistake and we shall have no more 'hartals' in the southern part of the town. The north can please itself. Who cares? Your correspondent's notion that the shop-keepers close their shops to Europeans in a spirit of love—'Ahimsa' isn't it?—and I advocate the closing of European purses to them in a spirit of hate is too absurd to contest. If anyone can believe such contradictory things, let him; his intellect is not worth consideration.

I stick to my point. Government can repress disorder and it seems they are now prepared or preparing to do so. But Government cannot prevent the threatened 'hartal' on the occasion of the Prince's reception. So far as the European quarter is concerned, Europeans can prevent the general closing of shops by making it too expensive for the shop-keepers. The New Market is the centre. If Europeans and Anglo-Indians signified their resentment by deserting it. if only for a few days, the fall in the shop-keepers' receipts would convince them that 'hartal' was too expensive a game to play at. A little inconvenient perhaps. "When you play bowls you must expect rubbers." But bowls are worth while Vapour of course is cheaper, but it cuts no ice.

NOMINIS UMBRA.

Calcutta, Nov. 21.

REPRESSION IN BENGAL.

LORD RONALDSHAY'S "LEAD."

The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" writes:—
The fury of the Bengal bureaucrats at the most successful and peaceful 'hartal' in Calcutta is finding outlet from day to day. The 'hartal' took place on Thursday last. The authorities were ready for any "emergency." Armoured cars ran from street to street in search of adventure. The Indian police with European Sergeants were stationed at every crossing also ready for emergencies. But none came in their way. The 'paharawallas' had nothing to do because no violence or intimidation came to their notice. The armoured cars plied in vain for no violence or show of violence was found anywhere. But the amazed European residents saw to their utter dismay that the city presented a deserted appearance. Everything was calm and quiet.

That no collision occurred between the people and the police is largely to be attributed to the magnificent management and patience of the volunteers. They had dispersed quietly every crowd that collected at the sight of so many police. But for their presence it is doubtful if the 'hartal' would have been as peaceful as it has been.

But the guardians of peace and order could not rest in their beds on Thursday night. "What? Are the d—d non-co-operators to keep the peace and keep it more efficiently than we do? Where shall we be then? What will become of the police budget? What will become of our vaunt that but for our presence India would fall into anarchy? And the guardians of peace and order were not the only persons who had a restless night. Almost every European in the city considered the 'hartal' to be a personal affront to himself, to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales and to British prestige. He revolved the matter in his mind thus: "Well, if the natives come to know that our very lives depend on their personal service from day to day and if by combination they can deprive us of that service, as they have done this day, what will become of us?" Fear and a sense of humiliation made his bed thorn to him. And, lo, what happened on the following morning? From the Governor down to the Police Commissioner—every European official was in bad humour. His Excellency gave vent to his bad humour first by inditing an order under the Criminal Law Amendment Act suppressin the volunteer organisations. He was at the work till late in the evening probably in consultation with the law-officers, the members of the Executive Council and last, though not the least, the Ministers. When the finishing stroke was given with His Excellency's signature, he became impatient to promulgate it at once. "Could not it be held over till the morning"—pleaded the over-worked Private Secretary. "Oh, no, it must see the light of the moon at this very moment, otherwise I shall not have a wink of sleep this night also"—replied His Excellency. So at a late hour of the night when all Calcutta and all Bengal were asleep His Excellency "murdered" sleep.

Not only this. The Police Commissioner was summoned to make the non-co-operators feel on the very night that they could not be permitted to have sleep when the disposers of their lives were not having it. This probably explains why the raids on some of the Congress and Khilafat offices were made at about midnight on that day (Friday).

If the time of the raids is significant no less is the manner in which they are said to have been conducted. The flags on the Congress and Khilafat offices are said to have been torn to pieces and trampled under foot. The crescent in the badge of the Khilafat volunteers found in the offices were also torn away and similarly treated, and in one particular office at least detail dances were danced. The following is a portion of the report published in our columns on Sunday last about a raid:—"There was only one Congress officer in the office. He was surrounded by four police officers. They demanded the keys of almirahs and boxes, but when they were told that the keys were with the Secretary, they broke open the almirah and boxes. The police officers were asked to wait for some minutes so that the keys might be brought to the office from the Secretary. But they did not listen but jumped upon the box and beddings. They broke open all the boxes and almirahs and took the contents with them. They threw away 'khadi' shirts and coats and danced upon beds with their boots on to tear the khadi bedsheet into pieces. They tore into pieces all national flags and some placards."

If this report is true the "Englishman" is perfectly right when it says that a Goonda Raj has been established.

The raids of the rest of the Congress and Khilafat offices were made on Saturday in the early hours of the morning.

But the performances on Friday and Saturday were not considered enough. There was to be further ebullition. So on Sunday—the day of rest for Christians but on which no rest seems to have been taken—the Commissioner of Police indited another document to match with the one from His Excellency the Governor. By this he proposes to suppress all public assemblies and processions for three months within the limits of the town and the suburbs of Calcutta.

Here is grand preparation to regale the Prince with a sight he has never seen anywhere in the British Empire and will not find anywhere else in the whole world. By the time he wil reach Calcutta he will see India, already soundly thrashed, bound hand and foot and gagged.

The thrashing had begun as soon as the announcement of the Prince's visit was made. In Bengal it was begun at Chandpur, Chittagong came next. The reader knows how the Gurkhas there were let loose upon innocent people. In quick succession came Howrah where there was indiscriminate firing, the responsibility of which has been denied by every officer.

The thrashing being thus thoroughly done in anticipation of the Prince's visit, two other processes remained to be gone through, namely, the binding by hand and foot and the gagging. And these have been done in quick succession by the suppression of the volunteers and the prohibition of public assemblies.

Thus Bengal has been made perfectly fit to be seen in her true condition by the Prince. His Royal Highness will be able to tell his father that he saw Bengal gagged, securely bound hand and foot and bearing on her person marks of caresses.

The first process in the operation, namely, beating has been done all over India. But can anybody tell us why of all provinces Bengal has got the subsequent processes—binding and gagging—gone through so much in ahead of the Prince's visit to Calcutta? Is it because Calcutta and rural Bengal have observed the most complete and at the same time peaceful hartal? Volunteers are not suppressed and public meetings are not even now prohibited in Bombay. The Anglo-Indian papers see the anamoly and are from day to day writing in blazing lines: "It is now time for the Viceroy to Act." "Save the face of the Government of Bengal, oh my Lord Reading, by instructing all other provincial Governments to follow its lead"—goes the prayer from Anglo-India. We say 'amen'. The Prince should not see the true condition of India in one province only.

BOMBAY DISTURBANCES.

The "Bengalee" writes:—
We should like to have a full and authoritative account of the events that happened in Bombay in the wake of the advent of the Prince of Wales. It would be interesting to know when firing was resortel to by the troops and to what extent it was justified by the exigencies of the situation. We are not a little surprised to hear that rioting continued even on Friday. Did the authorities not get the situation well in hand even after firing on the rioters? We understand that on Friday also, a few grogshops and shops selling European clothing were burnt and passing Europeans were cudgelled in the streets. However, we call upon the authorities to lose no time in furnishing the public with full information about the whole affair, specially the firing incident. It is unfortunate that firing is getting much too common in these days.

GOOD OUT OF EVIL.

"Amrit Bazar Patrika" writes:—
The statement of Mahatma Gandhi in connection with the disturbances in Bombay is one more revelation of the greatness of his soul and his scrupulous regard for truth and fairness. The Associated Press as usual has not given the full statement of the events in Bombay which was related by the Mahatma to its representative. "After relating at length all the events leading to casualties on both sides the Mahatma says"—and then the Associated Press gives only portions of his statement which are a condemnation of the excesses of the mob. Why the Associatel Press did not give the account of the disturbances as related by the Mahatma we leave it to the reader to gather for himsenf.

But the fact is there that the Mahatma has unequivocally condemned the excesses committed by the mob and has been sorely grieved for them.

The Mahatma's sentiments will be fully shared by his countrymen. It is extremely to be regretted that an otherwise very successful *hartal* should have been marred in this way by the violence of some persons. But it is really a puzzle to us why the *hartal* in Bombay should be attended with violence when in Calcutta there was absolutely no violence. Mahatma Gandhi's presence in Bombay should rather have ensured perfect peace and order. It will occur to many that some element may have been present in Bombay which was perhaps responsible for at least the starting of the disturbances. Agents provocateurs there are in every country. Were they present and had they any hand in the disturbances in Bombay? The reader remembers how such a one managed to have a public meeting at Jallianwala Bag and with what disastrous results.

We hope the mystery will be revealed when fuller particulars will be available. But we notice the significant report in a local Anglo-Indian daily from its special correspondent which states that the troops fired on the "rioters" with "promptness." This explains the heavy casualties which are now given as ten killed on the side of the latter. The "promptness" of the firing will, till full reports are availble, confirm the suspicion that the whole truth has not been told either by the Associated Press or the correspondents of the Anglo-Indian papers of Calcutta whose messages only are being received in Calcutta and none other. Our telegram to Bombay on Friday morning still remains unreplied.

But out of evil sometimes cometh good. The disturbances in Bombay which we all deplore may serve at least one object. They may bring home to the Prince the extreme gravity of the situation in India and what an incredible folly it has been to invite His Royal Highness at the present moment. The attention of the whole world will also be rivetted to India by these happenings within a few hours after the Prince's landing. British statesmen are at the present moment engrossed with the work of pacifying Ireland but statesmanship requires that the same process should be started in India before it is too late.

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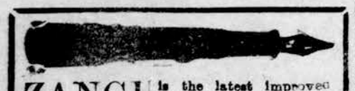

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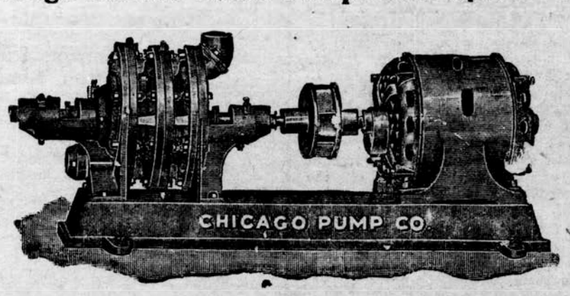

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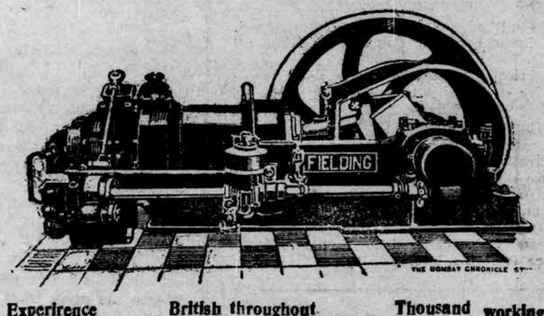

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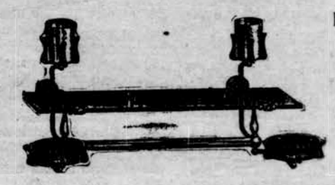

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